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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 197 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1913. ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY

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MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	11500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES. .	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495 Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..	,, 627 or	Rs. 528 Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	24th Oct.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov
Inaba Maru	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

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SHIPPING,

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar.....
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar.....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	12th April....	11th April....
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ..	25th May ...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Fares.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	480	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents, Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

16.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route. & C.M.
KASARA 1195, Th. 23rd Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA...2185, Fri. 24th Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2381, Mon. 27th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S.S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,993 tons on Wednesday, 22nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 30th October.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	,, 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	,, 11th December.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier. Bombay.

21st October, 1913.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No, 42.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	.. ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. A. HUSEIN & Co.,
Secretaries.
72, Apollo Street, , Fort, BOMBAY.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.

Jamnager—Kathiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay
296

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balance of Rs. 200, to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
305—38

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRECEDENT.

If you are considering the selection of the highest MUSICAL VALUE in an instrument that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best

IN PIANOFORTES

that are specially built for the Indian Climate. Pianos so built are endowed with the qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme climatic or tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

SEQUEL.

The sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India is a ready exchangeable value always. This is a point of very great consideration—nay of utmost importance—to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the name of BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD. LIPP, has force to sell it; this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into their instruments by these makers.

INDUCEMENT.

MODERATE PRICE.

We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

We meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument for cash.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Importers of High Grade Pianos.
BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTANT
TO
PROPERTY OWNERS.
FREE FIRE INSURANCE

Every Sixth Year, if no claim during Preceding Five Years.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER FOR INDIA.
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.
2-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Other Classes of Business Transacted—
Accident & Sickness—Motor Car—Burglary
Fidelity Guarantee—Cycle—Plate Glass.
And Lift Insurances.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press, which will be published on November 1st. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the sure characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of those disturbing results which attend the drinking of a full-bodied beer. Sole Agents: R. D. HUGHES and Co., Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FRUIT ! ! ! FRUIT ! ! !

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bussorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8; 5lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0; Carr-paid; if ("Chronicle" named) TUKINA & CO., Market, Bombay.

WANTED

BUYING AGENT with offices in Glasgow, offers services to reliable firms on reasonable Commission. Any class of goods and Engineering Specialities. Good connection with Manufacturers. Apply Box No. 83, "Bombay Chronicle." 0573

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.—OKHAMANDAL RAILWAY & BEYT HARBOUR WORKS.—WANTED an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for charge of the above. Applications with certificates showing competency in Railway and Harbour work to be sent to

F. P. ANDERSON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Baroda State Railways,
Baroda.

BURMA RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED English speaking NATIVE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE DRIVERS, SHUNTERS, ASSISTANT CARRIAGE EXAMINERS. None need apply who have not good references from an Indian railway. Pay according to qualifications. Passage refunded after three months' approved service. Apply with copies of certificates and references to Loco. Superintendent, Insein, Burma.

J. R. PHILLIPS,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Insein, dated 8th October, 1913.

CHIEF OFFICER WANTED.—The post of CHIEF OFFICER of the Bandra City Municipality becomes vacant in November. Applications for the appointment, with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by November 8th. The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 275 per mensem with annual increments raising it to Rs. 450 after four years.

B. W. KISSAN, I.C.S.,
President,
Bandra Municipality.
October 16th, 1913.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0606

WANTED to sell GOODWILL of a small import and commission house with good connections abroad. Apply Box No. 100 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0632

WANTED an ASSISTANT immediately one who can give security. Apply personally, Manager, SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram's Buildings. 0631.

WANTED SITUATION by 1st class Mechanical ENGINEER, Good reference. Experience of many years in cotton Gins and Press. Apply Box No. 99 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0630.

WANTED—A TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Must be a cylist. Also a CANVASSER having experience of House Agency, and Estate brokery. Apply sharp. Box 76 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0548

WANTED.—CANVASSERS for KHOSLA'S DIRECTORY of India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply in person from 8 to 10 a.m. to:—

SHAM SINGH,
c/o Punjab Amritsar Hotel.
0619 Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED—COMPETENT MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE TREACHER at the Alexandra Girl's Institution, Salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 90. Apply early with testimonials to undersigned.

P. A. WAIDIA,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
0629

WANTED AT ONCE a Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Draughtsman. Only competent men need apply, stating experience and salary required to:—

"The General Manager,
The Tata Hydro-Electric Power,
Supply Co., Ltd.,
Navasari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay."

WANTED

WANTED one or two pairs of FOX TERRIERS and one pair of JAPANESE PUPS. Apply to P. SALIGRAM, 3, Dongarsi Road., Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED immediately an Eurasian or a Parsee 2nd ENGINEER (Marine) for the Perim Coal Coy., Limited, Perim Island. Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Coy., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED an EUROPEAN FOREMAN MOULDER. Apply:—
OAKES & CO., LTD.,
"Beehive" Foundry,
Madras.

WANTED—A SUBOVERSEER having practical experience in Roads and Buildings.—Apply stating age, qualifications and pay expected to TAHIRALI, Engineer, Matheran.

WANTED for the Nasik Primary Home-School a resident Assistant Mistress.—For particulars apply to The HONORARY SECRETARY, 10 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED:—At once a SCIENCE MASTER on Rs. 70 p.m. Apply to
THE HEADMASTER,
C. M. High School,
Azamgarh (U. P.)

WANTED.—European lady's maid to accompany lady to England middle of November; must be good hairdresser and packer.—Apply LADY STUART, Ootacamund.

WANTED in January for Bishop Corrie High School, Madras a SECOND MASTER. A British Graduate to teach Physical Science and Mathematics. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, non-resident, with prospects. Apply to
THE HEAD MASTER.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED ASST., SURGEON. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Applications stating age, caste, experience etc., with testimonials should be submitted to the DIWAN SAHIB, Raigarh State, Raigarh, B. N. Railway. None need apply who does not understand Hindi. 0605

WANTED a thoroughly experienced CHAUFFEUR, with good knowledge of Mechanics to drive 15 H.-P., 1913 Model Daimler Car. Apply with certificates stating lowest salary required to
RAO SAHIB D. LAXMINARAYAN,
Kanham Bridge,
Kamptee, C. P.

WANTED a qualified MOTOR ENGINEER to keep charge of State motor cars. Free residential quarters. Pay Rs. 300 a month rising to Rs. 350. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Begam of Bhopal,
Bhopal.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER, should be an M.A., or M. Sc, salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150. Second Master, should be a B.A., or B.Sc. a salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to
THE DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE,
Jhalrapatan.

WANTED—THREE 1st Violin Players. One Cornet Player.
One B. flat Clarionet Player.
One String Double Bass Player.
One Euphonium or Cello Player.
Permanent appointments with prospects. Apply sharp—
MANAGER.
Rink Theatre,
Lucknow.

WANTED from January 15th, 1914, for Stanes European High School, Coimbatore:—
(1) A European or Anglo-Indian Lady or Gentleman TEACHER for High School class—qualified to teach Science and Mathematics.
(2) A LADY TEACHER for Kindergarten class. One with training and experience preferred.
(3) A LADY TEACHER for Class III.
Salary according to qualifications.
Apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
Stanes European High School,
Coimbatore.

WANTED a first class HEAD MISTREE with thorough knowledge of Engines, and all kinds of Agricultural machinery to take charge of the workshop of this Depot. Good pay for a man with really good qualifications. Applicants for the post should send their testimonials to Undersigned and state the minimum pay they would be prepard to accept. They must be prepared to interview the Undersigned at their own expense.

CAPTAIN D. VANRENEN,
Superintendent,
Remount Depot,
Mona, Punjab.

WANTED A PRINCIPAL for the Hyderabad Normal School to train Primary and Secondary Grade Teachers in Urdu. Must be a trained Graduate with uptodate experience of Normal School work and a through knowledge of Urdu and Persian. Salary H. S. Rs. 350-15-500 (H. S. Rs. 116 equal to about B. G. Rs. 100). The appointment will be on probation for six months. It will be governed by the State Civil Service Regulations as regards leave and pension.
Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).

ABDUL AZIZ KHAN,
for Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—16-20 H. P. Cylinder Sunbeam MOTOR CAR in first class order and condition. Rs. 4,500 or offer. Owner gone Home. Apply Box No. 82, "Bombay Chronicle." 0573

FOR SALE—"PEDIGREE DOGS" "GREAT DAMS" arrived by S. S. "OLYMPIA" 5th ult. Real Beauties, both as regards SIZE and PEDIGREE, the like of which have never yet been imported. Ask for Description and Pedigree. Apply
BANA,
care of Great Western Hotel,
Fort; Bombay.

FOR SALE or on LONG LEASES, on the Mahim Sands' very desirable BUILDING Plots open to westerly sea breeze, and about 10 minutes walk by the new road leading from Matunga Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry).
For plans and particulars apply to
K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.,
Architect and Engineer.
301, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.— MOTOR CAR, Belsize, late 1912 model, 10-12 h. p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, detachable wire wheels with spare wheel with tyres complete, hood, screen, two acetylene headlights three other lamps, horn, speedometer, luggage carrier, tools, &c. Has run under 6000 miles. Is in very good order. Is being sold as owner is going to Burma. Price Rs. 4,500.
Apply to MAJOR S. B. WATSON. 64th Pioneers, Secunderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE—a thoroughly overhauled "LANDAULETTE" with New Morocco Cushions, New Broad Cloth, New Hood leather, New Ivory Furniture, New English Lamps, New Pestings, Seamings, Ribbons and Bicycle wheels, etc., etc., etc., Complete Rs. 1,000. Open to any reasonable offer as owner is sick and going away. Apply
BANA,
care of Great Western Hotel,
Fort; Bombay.

FOR SALE—An English Built Vis-A-VIS, Cee and Elliptic double Springs with perch Lamps, Carpet and Bicycle wheels. Cover Complete, very easy running and light, very little used. Owner only parts with it as he has bought motor car.
Paid Rs. 3,000. Specially built and brought out from England. Open to any reasonable offer. Apply
BANA,
care of Great Western Hotel,
Fort; Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Four Drawing Frames of 3 Heads with 8 deliveries.
Nine Intermeliate Frames of 130 spindles, each 10 in. lift.
Thirteen Roving Frames of 168 spindles, each 7 in. lift.
Twenty Twist Ring Frames of 284 spindles each 2¼ in. gauge, 5 in. lift, 7/8 wharve.
Two Twist Ring Frames of 260 spindles, each 3 in. gauge, 6 in. lift, 7/8 wharve.
All the above are made by Platt Bros. in 1897 with spindles and flyers of New Patent. The machines are in good working order.
For further particulars apply to—
A. MEYER,
215, Bellasis Road.

MOTOR-REPAIRERS. WANTED first class CAR & MOTOR-CYCLE FITTERS also CYCLE REPAIRERS, men used to Brazing and enamelling particularly required, and those able to take charge of work without supervision. Only really competent men wanted, no notice will be taken of others. Good pay and prospects to right men and expenses paid to Madras. Apply
MESSRS. OAKES & CO., LTD.,
Madras.

PRIVATE OWNER offers pretty little genuine DE DION BOUTON CAR. Dickey seat at rear. 6 horse power. Beautifully enamelled ivory white. Complete with full set brass lamps, folding hood, pump and kit tools. Tyres excellent. Very up-to-date appearance, runs splendidly. Any trial. Prompt cash Rs. 900. No. 97 "Bombay Chronicle." 0617

SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE.—14-16 H.-P. Fiat with Landaulette Body in good running condition (English Body). Rs. 3,500.
15 H.-P. Silent night Daimler, two seater. Rs. 4,000.
50-60 H.-P. Minerva, Limousine Landaulette Body, built by the French Motor Car Coy. Rs. 7,500.
Near offers will be considered. For further particulars apply to
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
The Palace, Mysore. 0608

GRAND SALE
AT
CALLIAN MOTEE & Co.,
Commences from
15th October, 1913.
Only for 8 days.

SPLENDID and RARE BARGAINS for LADIES and CHILDREN in all LINES.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co.,
Opposite G. T. Hospital,
Near Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

A FLAT at Apollo Bunder facing westerly 3 bedrooms, drawing and dining, open all sides. E. L. and fans. Apply N. M. PATELL, Eruchsha Building, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET BUNGALOW on top of CUMBALLA HILL, Altamont Road, sea view all round. Apply TYABALLY C. BARODAWALLA, above address.

TO BE LET—Top Flat CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated Rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen; Tram, Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar. 0624

NOTICES:

NOTICE.

ANY persons having claims against NAWAB ZADA NASRULLAH KHAN OF SACHIN are requested to send particulars of their claims to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors for Mumtaz Jehan Begum Nasrullah Khan, at their Office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the 20th day of October, 1913, with a view to a possible settlement thereof.
Dated this 14th day of October, 1913.
CRAGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Mumtaz Jehan Begum.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the office of the Agent N.-W. Railway, Lahore, a European Shorthand Writer and Typist for confidential and camp work.
Pay from Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications.
Apply giving full particulars as to age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to—
THE AGENT,
North Western Railway,
Lahore,
before noon on the 31st October, 1913.
No one need apply who is not practised to reproducing speedily a typewritten copy in matter taken down in shorthand.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

OWING to TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th, 29th and 30th OCTOBER, 1913, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS, Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by 12 noon on Friday, the 31st October, 1913, instead of Tuesday as usual, except in the cases mentioned in paras. (a), (b), (c) and (d), page 99, and foot-note page 101, of the Current Coaching Guide when the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and times stated therein on Friday, the 31st October, 1913.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th October, 1913. 262

THE COSMOPOLITAN BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Statutory Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at its Registered Office, 40, Meadow Street, Cama Building, Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 27th October, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.), to transact the following business:—
(1). To receive the Directors' Report.
(2). To accept resignations of those provisional Directors who have resigned from the Board and to confirm the appointments of New Directors in their stead.
(3). To confirm the appointment of a provisional Auditor made by the Board for the current year and fix his remuneration.
(4). To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting by Directors.
By order of the Board,
B. N. MERCHANT,
Managing Director.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 61st DIVIDEND at the rate of Government Rs. 60 (sixty) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Company's Register on the 30th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after 3rd November, 1913, between the hours of 11 and 2 p.m. on production of their share certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spg. and Wvg Co. Ltd.,
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
By EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from the 1st January, 1914, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1913.
A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred), in cash or Government currency notes must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.
The Copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.
E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad Railway.
Junagad, dated the 2nd October, 1913.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of Scarcity of water-supply and fodder in the Ajmer City and District the annual Horse Show and Cattle Fair at Pushkar (in the Ajmer District) will not be held during the ensuing Pushkar religious festival from the 9th to the 14th November, 1913.
A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.
Ajmer, the 15th October, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned will receive TENDERS at the Office of the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona District, M. W. S., upto 12 noon of 3rd November, 1913, for constructing 4 combined dining halls and kitchens in B. I. Lines, Ghorpuri, at an approximate cost Rs. 94,792.
2. For full particulars, apply personally or by authorised agents to the Undersigned.
J. L. MEYER, Major, R.E.,
Offg. A.C.R.E., Poona Dist.

HANSA LINE OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK-INDIA DIRECT SERVICE.

IMPORTERS of AMERICAN GOODS are HEREBY INFORMED that the Joint Lines—Hansa and Bucknall—commenced, from the 30th September, regular Sailings from New York to India.
Bombay and Calcutta will be fixed ports of call, while the extension of the Service to other Indian ports will depend upon the requirements of Trade.
It must be understood, however, that the regularity contemplated can only be maintained on the condition that the full support of Importers will be received. This, of course, can only be done by the further development of the American-Indian Import Trade.
Since it is now the only DIRECT Service to India that has been inaugurated on this regular basis, its advantage will be obvious to those interested in the trade.
W. & A. GRAHAM & COY.,
Agents,
Hansa & Bucknall Lines,
0633 Bombay.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SALE OF OLD MATERIAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Offices of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, in Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, up to one o'clock p.m., (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 23rd of October, 1913, for the purchase of a quantity of old Phosphor Bronze, Copper and Lead.
2. Forms of application with particulars of the quantity available, samples, etc., may be obtained from the Undersigned who will also give any further information that may be required.
3. The Company does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves to itself the right of disposing of the material in such quantities, as it may deem fit, to any one or more Tenders.
On behalf of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.
C. ROBINSON,
Manager and Ag. Secretary.
Bombay, 14th October, 1913.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is hereby specially DRAWN to sections 4 and 5 of Bombay Act No. VI of 1913, which came into force on the 6th day of September, 1913.
By the above sections important alterations and additions have been introduced into the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in view to enabling the Municipal Commissioner to deal more promptly and effectually with those cases in which, in his opinion such conditions exist as render action necessary in respect of any well, tank, cistern or other accumulation of water which is, or is likely to become a breeding place of mosquitoes.
Owners of property are therefore requested to see that all cisterns (including the warning pipes) on their properties are hermetically covered, and that all garden-tanks, fountains, mali's tubs, etc., on such properties, are periodically cleaned and kept free from mosquito larvae.
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 18th October, 1913. 0634

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of (1) Revenue Stores and (2) Stationery, for the Official Year 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915.
Separate Tender Forms for each group with details may be obtained from THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER at the General Offices of the Company, Kidderpore, on payment of Rs. 1-8 per copy.
All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Stores" or "Tender for the supply of Stationery" and sealed and addressed to THE AGENT, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta, in envelopes provided by the Company. (Any Tenders delivered at the Town Booking Office in Esplanade Mansion will not be considered).
All Tenders will be opened by THE AGENT at his office, Bengal-Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore, at noon on 1st December, 1913. Any Tender received after this time, will not be accepted.
Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made on or about the first week in February, 1914.
THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.
Bengal-Nagpur Ry. House,
Kidderpore, dated the 16th October, 1913.

NOTICES:

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana, will receive SEALED TENDERS at 1 p.m., Standard time, on 23rd October, 1913, for the "Construction at Bandra of a Residence and Office for the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range."
The Forms of Tender, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form to THE ACCOUNTANT, to the Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Standard time, on working days, except the day of receiving Tenders. The Tenders should be complete in respect of calculations, total, etc.
Probable value of the work, Rs. 34,866.
Earnest money, Rs. 500.
Amount of deposit, Rs. 3,480.
J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.
Thana, 17th October, 1913.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited by THE AGENT, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, for the supply of STATIONERY required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1914.
2. Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1913, and should be addressed in sealed covers to THE AGENT, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, superscribed "TENDERS FOR STATIONERY."
3. Forms of Tender (which also contain the Specification and Conditions under which Tenders will be considered and Contracts let) can be had on payment of Rs. 2 from THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.
HENRY CARPENTER,
Superintendent of Stores.
Office of The Superintendent of Stores,
Perambur, 7th October, 1913.

NOTICE.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.
KESHOWLAL JETHALAL MEHTA, late of Bombay, Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant.
MRS. LILLY JOHNSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitants.
DR. WILLIAM JAMES ANDERSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Surgeon on board the P. and O. S. S. "Delta"
REVD ADOLPHINO SOFRONIO PEREIRA, late of Goa, Portuguese Inhabitant.
WILFRED JAMES HUARD, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
HUGH A. POWER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
AMRATBAI, widow of Runchhordas Karsondas, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.
HUGH SCORGIE, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
MISS MARJORIE WILTSHIRE, late Lady Superintendent of the Baroda Female Training College, European Inhabitant.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
BASIL N. LANG,
Ag. Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
The 14th day of October, 1913.

AUCTION SALE:

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1147 of 1910.
Balaji Vinayak Kothare.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Satyabhawabai widow and Other....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji Attorneys for Messrs. Gulabchand M. Damania and Gulamhussein A. Somji the Receiver and Special Commission appointed in the above suit pursuant to the consent decree dated the 7th day of December, 1912, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers will ON FRIDAY the 24th day of October, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sales Room 21, Medows Street, Fort, sell off by Public Auction the following valuable pearl and gold and silver ornaments, consisting of gold, gajras, gold earrings, (set with pearls), Pearl ear-rings, gold bangles, gold rings one nose ring set with 17 pearls, silver pots, silver, flower pots, and similar other articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required from the purchasers and the balance should be paid for next day and the goods should be taken delivery within that time.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji attorneys for the Receiver at their Office at Cama Building, Medows St. or from the undersigned.
Further conditions will be given at the time of sale.
The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 21st October, 1913.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

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AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

A Thrilling Drama of Western Life

THE COWBOY MILLIONAIRE.

(2,000 Feet Long)

INTERESTING! ABSORBING! EXCITING!

A Picture which Thrills and Amuses by turns,

TO THE AID OF STONEWALL JACKSON,

Another stirring American War Drama.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-15 to 9-45 ONLY.

That Great Sensational Subject PROTEA.

PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only)* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)*

Big lot of Films for Sale. Apply to Manager.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

THIS WEEK.

STARS

1. CYMBELINE (Great Shakespearean Drama)
2. WAMBA,

A CHILD OF THE JUNGLE

Bloodthirsty Lions attack Baby Girl.

SEE

The escape of Baby Lillian by plunging headlong in the river.
The Race for Life between Portuguese Pete and the Bloodthirsty lions.
The rescue of Baby Lillian by Wamba—the Jungle Woman.
The four-year-old child swims the river to escape the ferocious beasts.
The struggle on the Cliff. The Man-hunt, etc., etc.

TIME:—7 to 8-30—9 to 10-30—11 to 12-30.

THE EXCELSIOR

where the great films are.

Positively last week of

THE EGAWAS

The Japanese wonder-workers

In the greatest marvels of all

TRIPLE FILM BILL

THE BEST REVENGE.

A pretty Pictures Comedy.

A FAMOUS DUEL.

Laugh and Keep Cool.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

The Big World on a little Screen.

6-30, (8-30 Pictures only), 10.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Talukchand Javerchand (Jeweller) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

The undermentions pearls on WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst., at 3 p. m. (S. T.).

1 String	Pearls	17	Chows	30¼
1	,, ,,	19	,,	27 13/16
1	,, ,,	20	,,	27
1	,, ,,	21	,,	24 13/16
1	,, ,,	21	,,	23¼
1	,, ,,	21	,,	21¼
1	,, ,,	22	,,	21 3/8
1	,, ,,	22	,,	21
1	,, ,,	23	,,	20 3/8
1	,, ,,	23	,,	18 7/8
2	,, ,,	48	,,	36 7/8
1	,, ,,	24	,,	18¼
2	,, ,,	50	,,	34 5/8
4	,, ,,	112	,,	60 3/8
2	,, ,,	56	,,	30
4	,, ,,	116	,,	57½
2	,, ,,	60	,,	27½
3	,, ,,	96	,,	39¾
6	,, ,,	204	,,	78½
3	,, ,,	102	,,	36
7	,, ,,	245	,,	79¾

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF AN INSOLVENT IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA, PYDHONIE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Moosa Haji Essa an adjudged Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction at Ghoghari Moholla, Pydhonie on SATURDAY the 1st of November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) The following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly:—A piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house, built and standing thereon SITUATE, LYING, and being on the Western side of Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhonie Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 854 and new survey No. 1084 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 15 and standing on the name of Woomer Essa Ghoghari since deceased, containing by admeasurement 64 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhonie Street on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of the said Essa bin Mahomed Ghoghari and on or towards the South by the house of Dada Dossa.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house build and standing therein, situate lying and being on the west side of Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhonie Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 854, 855 and new survey No. 1085 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 15 containing by admeasurement 71 3/7 square yards and bounded on the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla on the West by the Sweepers passage on the North by the house of Peera Ghoghari Cuddiah and on or towards the South by the house of Mosa Essa.

Both which properties are formed into one for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai & Co. attorneys for the Official Assignee foresaid at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET MANDVI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Kikabhai Rajabally Nagree, an Insolvent and with the consent of the first mortgagee Khan Bahadur Framji Nurrserwanji Suntook and the second mortgagee Mr. Noorbhoy Esmailjee, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 29th day of November 1913, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) the following landed property on the premises—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land (together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting Khoja Street without the fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty five and three ninths square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors old Nos. 434, 434, 2921, New No 7705 Old Survey Nos. 869, 870 871 and New Survey No. 4327 and bounded on the East by the said Khoja Street, on the West by a sweepers passage on the North by the property of Haroon Suleman and on the South by the property of Borah Mahomed Alibhai and the buildings whereon are assessed by The Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7306 and Street Nos. 234, 236, 238 and 240.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola and Co., Attorneys for the said Official Assignee or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st October, 1913.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST FORT.

THIS DAY the 21st inst. at 2-30 pm. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Omrigar Building opposite the Crawford Market, the stock in trade of a merchant closing his business, consisting of valuable fancy goods such as toys, dolls, cutlery, razors, imitation Jewellery, fancy clocks, time pieces, table ornaments, fancy small and large size figures, lamps, electric hand lanterns, large and small glass door show cases, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate at Null Bazar, Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW the 22nd October at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the following 4 plots in one lot on the premises for a period of 999 years:—

Plots Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 78 in one whole lot admeasuring about 1,660 square yards:—This is a most excellent choice plot abutting on the Null Bazar market line, situate on the Sandhurst Road Estate (East), having frontages of about 153 feet on Koja Street, of about 134 feet on Sandhurst Road and about 49 feet on Duncan Road, most centrally situated in the enormous traffic part of the city.

The above plot is most suitable for a cloth, vegetable or any other miscellaneous market.

Shops will be allowed on this plot and nahanies will also be allowed near the room.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bank of Bombay, the stock in trade of a merchant closing his business, consisting of drawing room suites, cupboards, almyrahs, book cases. Chesterfield sofas, dining table, dumbwaiters, arm and without arm chairs. verandah benches, easy chairs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, crockery and plated-ware, electric goods, electric alternate and direct ceilling and table fans, electric sticks, electric chandeliers of one, two to sixteen lights, figures with pedestals, terracotta and venetian figures, with pictures, lamps, one 8 h.p. single cylinder motor car, one motor cycle, one 12 h.p. engine and motor accessories, large and small velvet and Brussels carpet, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL, EMERALD AND RUBY JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagee Bripwalabdas Purshotamdas and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mookandram Hiralal, the following:—

One packet containing 24 diamonds, weighing about 12 5-16 carats.

One packet containing 4 diamonds, weighing 3 1-12 carats.

One packet containing 19 diamonds, 39 9-15 carats.

One packet, weighing about 42 3-16 carats.

One packet, weighing about 53 11.16 carats.

One packet weighing about 57 1-4 carats.

Also valuable jewellery such as diamond, ruby and emerald rings, ear-buttons and ear drops, tie-pins, etc., etc.

The above will be on view from Wednesday next.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood, artistic made household furniture, also few rare pieces of very old, solid and hard blackwood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, Sliding dining table with 12 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back, side board, and dumwaiters, drawing-room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, Perian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and hall lamps old China and Japanse vases, one sweet tone cottage piano, 15 day clocks, one English ice box refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest or drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, Josts fan, English palm stands, gents and ladies bicycles, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of the Honorable Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor I.C.S., and others.

The property of another gentleman, one 12 H. P. 4 cylinder 4 seated Humber Car with Torpedo Body recently overhauled Bosch magneto, white and Poppe carboretor fitted with hood, screen, lamps tools, etc.

A most useful car for knockabout work.

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & Co., (Contd.)

One canoe shape rubber tyred Victoria by Holland and Holland in excellent condition.

Also on the same day at 8 a.m., (S.T.) a valuable garden of choice and rate plants in tups and pots consisting of maiden hair ferns, lilies, palms, crotons, begonias, cresanthemums, etc., etc.

Catalogue are published and the property is on view.

One four wheeled dog cart by Windowes and Sons, London in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT DADY SETH AGIARY STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 7th proximo, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Chaganlal Walchand and Manilal Chaganlal, of an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 24th day of January, 1911, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Mani, wife of Bhaidas Valubhdas, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements of dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of the Dady Seth Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by Dady Seth Agiary Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Ranchoddas Amthalal, on or towards the east by the property of Choonilal Motilal, on or towards the West by Cavel Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3911, Street Nos. 6, 8 and 10, and bear Survey No. 214.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, at Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forest Street, and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots will therefore be very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	666	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	633	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand. Wadia and Co., attorneys for the executors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NARAN DHURU STREET OR KALSA MOHALLA.

By order of Messrs. Mulji and Thakurdas attorney for the vendor, Messrs, BENNETT and Company will sell the following immoveable property on the premises by public auction on TUESDAY the 4th November next at 4-30 p.m., IF NOT SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT BEFORE THE DATE OF THE SALE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 45 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 579 New No. 7815 Old Survey No. 2892, and New Survey No. 1295 together with the messuage tenement of dwelling hous standing there on assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 919 and Street Nos. 108-110 and all which premises are situate at and on the Western Side of Naran Dhuru Street or Kalsa Mohalla at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Naran Dhuru Street or Kolsa Mohalla, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mohund Dawood and on or towards the South by the property of Noor Mahamed Valli.

For particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned or towards Mulji and Thakordas, attorneys for the vendor at their office No. 7 Churchgate Street Fort Bombay. Private offers for the sale of the said property will be received by the undersigned as well as by the attorneys of the Vendor before the date of sale.

Bombay, 21st October, 1913.
BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th October, 1913.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday the 20th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north and drier at Ambala. Night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is in excess in Sind and south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Veraval and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern and north-eastern districts; night temperature is in defect at Akola, Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been rainless and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 20th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-AZAR						
Bushire	86.3	72.0	68	0.00		—0.05
Do. (19th)	89.3	75.8	?	0.00		—0.06
Jask	91.3	75.3	73	0.00		—0.06
Do. (19th)						
Muskat	100.3	82.1	61	0.00		—0.19
Do. (19th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan						
Rawalpindi	90.4	59.1	79	24.47		+1.76
Lahore	97.4	62.2	59	18.00		+2.85
Sisea						
Ambala	94.5	57.9	57	28.21		+4.60
Delhi	94.0	69.8	47	13.66		—8.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.0	69 5	41	7.39		—17.7
Mainpuri	97.3	66.6	54	10.66		—13.74
Jhansi	97.6		34	9.64		—25.51
Cawnpore	97.6	68.0	51	18.82		—14.55
Allahabad	97.6	66.0	41	22.36		—15.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	94.1	69.8	67	3.31		+1.05
Karachi	87.5	79.0	73	12.01		+5.88
Ajmer	92.6	71.7	53	11.16		—7.82
Jalpur	93.2	64.6	44	0.01 12.73		—9.09
Kotah	96.6	75.6	42	15.62		—10.71
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	70.0	78	38.37		+24.98
Dwarka	87.3	79.2	74	17.35		+3.66
Veraval	85.1	72.3	74	24.55		+7.48
Rajkot	96.1	66.3	79	28.56		+2.85
Navanagar Para.	94.0	67.8	63	35.95		+6.13
Surat	92.4	70.1	89	37.64		—2.80
Ahmedabad	95.6	73.7	77	35.61		+0.74
Dessa	94.3	65.9	74	35.15		+12.04
Neemuch	91.6	63.0	39	23.89		—3.35
Indore	90.1	63.1	55	36.48		+5.60
GENERAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.3	62.8	52	30.39		—21.22
Saugor	91.8	66.6	43	22.92		—20.08
Hoshangabad	92.1	63.9	56	36.31		—10.09
Khandwa	94.2	63.1	67	38.15		+10.18
Akola	95.2	60.5	40	26.79		—2.82
Amtaoti	92.3	66.3	46	35.01		+4.51
Nagpur	93.6	62.8	51	43.55		—1.07
Chanda	92.5	60.5	60	52.29		+3.49
Raipur	91.7	66.6	61	36.03		—9.38
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	76.2	89	70.96		+0.91
Ratnagiri	84.8	74.9	85	71.76		—26.64
Mormugao						
Karwar	88.7	73.0	95	99.95		—15.73
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	65.1	62	15.10		—5.34
Ahmednagar	89.1	63.0	55	22.60		+3.45
Poona	90.0	64.3	77	25.42		+2.42
Sholapur	92.8	65.1	39	13.00		—12.55
Bijapur	87.2	66.3	75	14.67		—2.20
Belgaum	84.8	61.5	83	37.02		—4.77
Aurangabad	90.4	64.5	48	21.94		—3.27
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.9	62.2	59	38.55		+1.17
Hyderabad	90.8	64.2	55	16.28		—10.03
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	81.3	72.3	78	0.07	104.83	—8.84
Calicut	84.8	76.1	89	96.90		+1.45
Cochin	86.7	76.7	71	79.36		—1.99
Colombo	86.0	77.0	82	18.36		—10.30
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	72.2	86	30.51		+2.39
Bellary	93.0	68.8	44	11.96		—1.53
Guddapah	91.5	67.5	65	18.59		—4.43
Madras	90.5	71.0	78	14.59		—7.23
Bangalore	84.3	61.3	62	19.04		—5.03
Coimbator	86.9	71.3	89	6.64		—3.16
Trichinopoly	92.1	72.8	80	11.06		—5.36
Nempatam	91.2	76.7	73	14.15		—0.97

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct. 20.

251. *Duties.*—Duties for Week ending 26th October 1913:—
Orderly Officer Lieut. F. W. Wilson.
,, Sergt. No. 1 Company Corpl. A. S. White.
,, ,, No. 2 ,, Sergt K. D. E. Forbes—

247. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 P.M. on Tuesday the 21st instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

252. *Gun Drill.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 25th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with Caps.

Bombay 20th Oct 1913
(Sd) E. P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant Bom.-Vol. Artillery.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

There has been some increase in the rainfall over Burma and the disturbed conditions on the North-west Frontier have caused a few showers of rain. The air is unusually dry over the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been fairly general in Burma and in the North-west Frontier Province. A few falls also occured in South Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Maymyo, four inches; Moulmein, Lashio, three-quarters; Drosh, Kodaikanal a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 19th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	..	inches	29.918
Temperature of Air	..	degrees	81.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	,,	76.1
Dew Point	..	,,	74.2
Relative humidity of Air	..	,,	0.800
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	..	1.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..	egrees	86.3
Minimum do. do.	..	,,	75.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	..	NNE,NE,NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	miles	168

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th October 1913 was 30.182 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time					
	Oct.	h.	m.			ft.	in.
Tues.	21	m	2	45		26	7
			14	a		24	7a
Wednes.	22	m	3	46		26	1
			19	a		23	10
Thurs.	23	m	4	59		25	5
			54	a		23	7
Fri.	24	m.	6	18		25	10
			53	a		24	1
Satur.	25	m	7	23		26	4
			53	a		25	4
Sun.	26	m	8	19		27	0
			56	a		26	10

1913		Low water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.					
	Oct.	h.	m.			ft.	in.
Tues.	21	m	8	22		21	1
			16	a		17	4
Wednes.	22	m	9	38		21	7
			21	a		18	3
Thurs.	23	m	10	43		21	5
			51	a		18	11
Fri.	24	m	1	14	a	20	7
Satur.	25	m	0	29		18	11
			0	a		18	11
Sun.	26	m	1	50		18	6
			2	41	a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	*Sunrise.	Sunset.
21. (Tues)	6h. 34m.	6h. 12m
22. (Wednes.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 11m
23. (Thurs.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 11m
24. (Fri.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m
25. (Satur.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m.
26. (Sun.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter,	Oct. 7th.	7h	16.2m.	A. M
Full Moon	,, 15th	1h	36.9m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	,, 23rd	4h	23.0m.	A. M
New Moon.	,, 30th	7h	59.2m.	P. M

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

1125. Machine Gun. The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 21st instant at 6-45 p.m.

1126. Parades. Detail of Company Parades:—

I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 5-30 p.m.

II. "C" Company will parade on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

IV. "E" (cyclists) Company will parade to-day Tuesday the 21st and Thursday the 23rd instant at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

V. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 7-30 a.m.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

1127. Recruits Parade. "G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

1128. Bugle Practice. There will be a bugle practice to-day Tuesday the 21st instant at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1129. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 26th instant.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Oct. 20.

19.th	S. S. Kasara	Minett	Busreh	October	11
	S. S. Clan Lamont	Turton	Natal	October	1
	S. S. Baroda	Horsecroft	Busreh	October	9
20th	S. S. Homayun	Murch	Jeddah	October	8
	S. S. Duffield	Biddick	Cardiff	September	12
	S. S. Schwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon	October	8
	S. S. Seistan	Forbes	Rangoon	October	8
	S. S. Glendhu	Norrie	London	September	3
	R. J. M. S. Hardinge	Comdr. Hamilton	Karachi	October	17

DEPARTURES.

October 20th.

S. S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi
S. S. Bahrein	Grant	Jeddah
S. S. Prasident	Schutt	Zanzibar
S. S. Volumnia	Plough	Dunkirk
S. S. Luzon Maru	Sukawa	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday:—

S. S. Wachtfels	Heepers	Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi
S. S. Rysbergen	Burger	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer	* Dumbea	for	Marseilles.
,,	* Palitana	,,	Rangoon.
,,	Kasara	,,	Persian Gulf.
,,	Homayun	,,	Jeddah.
,,	Baron Innerdale	,,	Bagnoli.
,,	Strathfillan	,,	Antwerp etc.
,,	Scrathgarry	,,	Garston.

* To Arrive.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. F. Minett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on October 11th with a general cargo, 106 horses and passengers.

S. S. Clan Lamont:—The steamer Clan Lamont, 2,286 tons, Captain A. D. Turton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Natal, which port she had left on October 1st with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Baroda, 1,899 tons, Captain A. Horsecroft, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on October 9th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Homayun:—The B. and P. S. N. Coy's steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah, which port she had left on October 8th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Duffield:—The steamer Duffield, 2,442 tons, Captain E. Biddick, arrived in harbour on Monlay from Cardiff, which port she had left on September 12th with a cargo of Railway materials.

S. S. Schwedagon:—The steamer Schwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon which port she had left on October 8th with a cargo of Bulk oil.

S. S. Seistan:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Seistan, 2,711 tons, Captain R. R. Forbes, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, which port she had left on October 8th with a cargo of timber and rice.

S. S. Glendhu:—The steamer Glendhu, 2,623 tons, Captain J. T. Norris, arrived in harbour on Monday from London, which port she had left on September 3rd with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bahrein:—The Arab steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, sailed on Monday for Jeddah, with ballast and 500 pilgrims.

S. S. President:—The German East African steamer President, 2,086 tons, Captain F. Schutt, sailed on Monday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wachtfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wachtfels, 3,627 tons, Captain F. Heepers, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Breman via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Rysbergen:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Rysbergen, 2,304 tons, Captain J. Burger, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge:—The R. I. M. steamer Hardinge, 3,005 tons, Commander A. Hamilton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, which port she had left on October 17th with troops.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette, with the outward mails of the 10th instant left Aden at 3 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 19th instant.

MONDAY October 20th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent
A.	Dongola	Spicer	Hired Transport
B.	Lindgate	Nicholson	J. M. & Co
C.	R. Barenfels	Englaze	W. & A. G. & Co.
D.	E City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
F.	Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & Co.
G.	Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwani.
M.	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
N.	Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	K. N. & Co
O.	Highland	Monarch Scott	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Chupra	Macfadien	M. M. & Co
Q.	Hild	Salveson	F. F. Campbell & Co

V. DOCK.

2.	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
6.	Lighting	Cook	M. M. & C
4.	Baron Innerdale	Solister	J. Y. & Co.
5.	Ehrenfels	Wevhouse	T. M. & Co
6.	Watchfels	Huper	W. & A. G. & Co
8.	Rysbergen	Bergar	M. M. & Co
9.	Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. & Co
10 & 11.	Kamakwa Maru	Hori	N. Y. Co
12 & 13	Devenah	Hickey	P. & O. S. & Co
14.	Kasara	Minett	M. M. & Co
16	Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co
1			

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Abydos	Davis	R. & A. S. N. & Co.
Baron Fairly	Foley	W. & A. G. & Co.
Bechvana	Buckley	T. M. & Co.
Blake	Hill	A. G. & Co
Baroda	Horsecroft	M. M. & Co
Clan Lamont	Turton	
Duffield	Biddick	
Gryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co.
Glendhu	Norrie	K. N. & Co.
Hoselnes	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Habsburg	Seberich	A.L. S. N. & Co.
Hellas	Birz	F. F. C. & Co.
Homayun	Murch	T. M. & Co.
Ilford	Nicolle	T. M. & Co.
Khosrov	Hannan	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co.
Lhasa	Cutbush	M. M. & Co.
Maloja	Weston	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co.
Ocean	Christansen	Bombay & Co.
Putiala	Samber	M. M. & Co
Queen Adelaide	Ritson	W. & A. G. & Co.
Strathgarry	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co.
Strathfillan	Mackenzie	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ofala	Moth	M. M. & Co
Strathgarry	Grant	W. & A. G. & Co
Zillah	Nanscawias	T. M. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P. & Co
Stan	Forbes	M. M. & Co

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	..	..	..	..	Steady
Estimated Sales	..	..	..	..	8,000
Total Imports	..	..	..	..	11,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	Previous closing	price. To-day's	price
O. N.	7·18		7·28
N. D.	7·08		7·15
D. J.	7·06		7·15
J. F.	7·06		7·15
F. M.	7·06		7·15
M. A.	7·06		7·15
A. M.	7·05		7·15
M. J.	7·04		7·15
J. J.	7.03		7·12

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 20.

The local Cotton Market is steady with a normal turnover in actuals, as well as in forward contracts.

THE WORLD'S ANNUAL COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Countries.	1912-13 Bales.	1911-12 Bales.
Great Britain	4,200,000	4,160,000
Continent	5,800,000	5,720,000
Total Europe	10,000,000	9,880,000
United States-North	2,681,804	2,587,358
,, South	2,849,524	2,622,056
Total United States	5,531,328	5,209,914
East Indies	1,700,000	1,607,280
Japan	1,500,000	1,357,460
Canada	144,693	155,085
Mexico	25,990	15,369
Total India, etc.	3,370,683	3,135,194
Other Countries, etc.	298,000	240,624
Total world	19,200,011	18,465,732
Average, weekly	369,231	355,110

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

United States	13,943,220	15,683,945
East Indies †	3,400,000	3,107,660
Egypt	1,405,000	1,396,474
Brazil, etc.‡	370,000	341,836
Total	19,118,220	20,529,915
Consumption, 52 weeks	19,200,011	18,465,732
Surplus from yr's crop	* 81,791	2,064,183
Visible and invisible stock :—		
Sept. 1 Bign. year	7,258,927	5,194,744
Sept. 1 End. year	7,177,136	7,258,927

†Includes India's exports to Europe, America and Japan and mill consumption in India, increased or decreased by excess or loss of stock at Bombay.

‡Receipts into Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, Peru, West Indies, etc., and Japan and China cotton used in Japanese mills.

*Deficiency in the year's new supply.

The following are to-days quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fly Good.	Good.	Delivery.
B. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	252	..	25-1-14
B. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	262	..	..	Do.
Do.	257	..	..	Ready New Crop
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	260	..	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khandeish	282	270	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat.	321	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee.	3 8	..	..	do.
M. G. Yeotmal	313	..	..	do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum	1309	..	..	do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	301	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatty	304	..	..	do.
M. G. Barsee. Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	334	..	321	25-3-1914
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	282	270	..	25-1-13
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	296	Ready
Westerns, Churka	..	..	287	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	292	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	301	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

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BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 20th, 1913.

The Paper Market presented a steady tone to-day and the business booked was on a small scale as the Share Market absorbed the entire attention of brokers. The Market opened at Rs. 95-2-6 improved to Rs. 95-3 but closed finally at Rs. 95-2-6 for 31st October. The balance of the Bank of Bombay was up by about Rs. 63 lacs to-day but it brought forth no spurt in the Market 4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds changed hands at Rs. 99-8 (long dated).

SHARES.

The Share Market opened to-day very weak and under heavy selling pressure the rates of almost all Mill Shares underwent a big fall. The failure of the Credit Bank of India had already paralysed the active working of the Market since the beginning of this month. To-day there was a thick rumour in the air that a certain broker who has a very big holding in shares of several Mills has not succeeded to make accomodation is financially unsound and will not be able to pay his liabilities in the Mahurat Settlement. The spreading of the rumour depressed the Market and the rates went low by leaps and bounds. If the rumour turns out to be a true one nothing but panic will overtake the Market involving the fortunes of many. At the close the tone of the Market was very weak.

Fazuls opened at Rs. 500 but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 452-8 for Mahurat.

Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 465.

A big fall of Rs. 450 took place in Petit Mill Shares.

In the morning these shares changed hands at Rs. 2,950 but closed at Rs. 2,525.

Standards were placed at Rs. 1,260 at the opening but closed at Rs. 1,120.

There was no appreciable decline in shares of small value as the present low rates are attracting investors and hence they stood firm.

Currimbhais were quoted at Rs. 210, Finlay at Rs. 300, Swan at Rs. 255, New Great Eastern at Rs. 207-8 and Crescent at Rs. 102-8.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,385 while Centrals and Colabas stood firm at Rs. 1,850 and Rs. 1,315 respectively.

There was a slump in the Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred Shares. Ordinary opened at Rs. 81 but closed at Rs. 76. Deferred opened at Rs. 146 but after touching Rs. 132 closed at Rs. 138. There was some excitement in the Indian Specie Bank Shares. These shares were placed at Rs. 54 in the morning but suddenly dropped to Rs. 49 and finally closed at Rs. 50.

DR. DIESEL.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARENCE

LOST IN NORTH SEA.

Great concern was caused in mail week in the City and in engineering circles by news of the disappearance of Dr. Rudolf Diesel, the inventor of the oil engine bearing his name. Dr. Diesel was on his way to London from Ghent, says "The Times," to attend the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Diesel Engine Manufacturers (Limited), and was missed from the Great Eastern Railway's steamer Dresden, which crossed from Antwerp to Harwich on Monday night.

Dr. Diesel was accompanied on his journey by Mr. George Carels, of the firm of Carels Freres, who is also a director of the Consolidated Diesel Engine Manufacturers, and Mr. Luckmann, the chief engineer of Carels Freres. They had spent a few days together at Ghent, where Carels Freres have works, and it was their intention after landing at Harwich to visit Ipswich and inspect the works which are nearing completion there. The steamer left Antwerp in the evening. The party dined together on board; about 10 o'clock Dr. Diesel retired to his cabin and Mr. Carels and Mr. Luckmann to theirs. In the morning when the steamer was near Harwich, it was discovered that Dr. Diesel's bed had not been slep in. All his personal luggage was, however, in the cabin, indeed, his clothing was found to be arranged in a manner that suggested that he had prepared to go to bed. A bunch of keys hung from his handbag and his watch was placed in an elevated position so that he might be able to see the time as he lay in bed. The doctor and his two friends agreed to meet at breakfast in the morning. When however, Mr. Carels and Mr. Luckmann found that Dr. Diesel had not appeared they made inquiries and continued to do so up to the time that the steamer, which was full of passengers reached Parkstone Quay. None of the officers could, however, obtain any information, and when the passenger's had disembarked it was found that one landing ticket was missing. Dr. Diesel had, it appears, secured his landing ticket soon after coming on board. A thorough search of the ship was made, but without result.

A POSSIBLE FALL.

It is stated to be quite impossible for a passenger to fall from the vessel except from a rail which is some 4ft. from the deck, Nevertheless, it is feared that Dr. Diesel has fallen overboard. At all events, Mr. C. C. Ellis, the chairman of the Consolidated Diesel Engine Manufacturers, in addressing the shareholders yesterday, expressed that view, and added, "We can hardly hope to see him again."

Inquiries yesterday showed that Dr. Diesel had not of late enjoyed robust health. He had been suffering from insomnia and for several weeks past he had not on any night obtained more than two hours of fitful sleep. Dr. Diesel, who was 56 years of age, was born in Paris of German parents he was small in stature, had white hair, was always brisk and alert in his bearing and fluent and enthusiastic in his manner of speech. He worked hard and was deeply engrossed in the development of the invention which has made his name famous. In view of the insomnia with which he was troubled, a mental breakdown would be a possible explanation of the affair, but both Mr. Carels and Mr. Luckmann are emphatic in their statements that the doctor showed no signs that would justify this conclusion.

The missing man had arranged to return to Germany to-day and to visit his daughter who is married to Baron Schmidt, at Frankfurt. He himself spent his early years in Munich, and was honorary doctor of the Technical High School there. One of the Brothers Carels, in conversation, with a representative of "The Times" yesterday, spoke of Dr. Diesel, with whom he had recently spent some days, as a man full of plans for the future, and as being quite cheerful and happy, notwithstanding attacks of insomnia. During the past few months his mind had been much occupied with experiments in the use of a new Mexican oil. He seemed to entertain hopes that this oil would serve the purpose of counteracting the increase in price of other qualities, and showed how free he was apparently from anxiety by making jokes about the pungent smell of the Mexican product. The last time Dr. Diesel was in this country was November, 1912. On that occasion he travelled north to the Clyde and made a trial trip in the Fordeneau, which was fitted with Diesel engines.

THE COMPANY MEETING.

The meeting of the Consolidated Diesel Engine Manufacturers (Limited), at which Dr. Diesel had intended to be present, was held at Cannon-street Hotel. The shareholders had looked forward with great interest to meeting the inventor of an engine from which so much is expected by engineers. Mr. C. C. Ellis, who occupied the chair, made the following statement:—

Before I begin the business of this meeting I have a sorrowful duty—to inform you that our colleague, Dr. Diesel, the inventor of the engine, has most mysteriously disappeared. He had been spending some days with Mr. George Carels, at Ghent, and had been over the works. He was in the best of spirits. He was on his way via the Ipswich works, and should have been at this meeting. Dr. Diesel was travelling with Mr. George Carels and the chief engineer of the Carels Company on the steamer Dresden from Antwerp. They dined together, and about 10 o'clock at night he retired to his cabin. In the morning he could not be found. The idea is that he must have fallen overboard. Dr. Diesel will be a loss not only to this company but to the whole world, and I cannot adequately express the sorrow with which his colleagues have heard this information. Although Dr. Diesel did not take a prominent and active part in the management of your company, he was always ready when we wanted him for advice. We can hardly hope to see him again, and I am sure that his wife and friends have your deep sympathy.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

The story from Antwerp that Dr. Diesel left the steamer there before its departure is discredited by the Great Eastern Railway Company. "The facts officially reported to us correspond so accurately with what appeared in the papers yesterday, that Dr. Diesel must have been on board," said an official of the company. He stated that there was no means of checking the passenger list immediately to see whether it contained Dr. Diesel's name, but steps could, of course, be taken to do so. "There is no doubt," he added, "that Dr. Diesel was on the boat when it left Antwerp but had disappeared before it arrived at Harwich."

OBSERVED OF ALL OBSERVERS.

Edwin and Angelina, on their honeymoon trip, had just settled down all by themselves in a first-class carriage. It was Sunday morning, and an insistent paper-boy proclaimed his wares outside the carriage window.

"Would you like an 'Observer,' dear?" asked he tenderly.

"Oh, Edwin dear, no no!" coyly answered Angelina. "Do let us be *quite* alone!"—"Pearson's Magazine."

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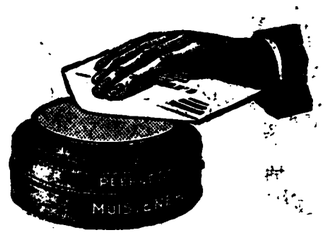

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MOUNTED SPORTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MEETING.

FINAL DAY.

Although an even earlier start was made on Saturday than on the previous occasions, a good number were present on the Marine Lines maidan when the first event took place. Substantial addition was made as the evening wore on and the lawn at the Gymkhana bore an animated appearance when Mrs. W. R. Marshall presented the prizes, a long list capped by the winning of the Steuart Cup, for the highest aggregate of marks, by Mr. L. H. Savile; the popularity of whose success was evident. Messrs. J. R. Webster and E. G. Pearson may take considerable credit for the results achieved by their efforts. The Twenty-Third Annual Meeting has been a success in every way, entries have been right up to the mark, the judging has given satisfaction and the arrangements together with the punctuality with which the programmes have been got through did a great deal towards making the three days as enjoyable as possible from the spectators' standpoint. Comparatively recently there were grave misgivings concerning these mounted events, and it was feared that they would go the way of the once Annual Athletic Meeting, but there has been a revival sufficiently strong to dispel those doubts. It would be wonderful indeed if there were no falls at all, but the few we have seen leave no ill effects. Competitors have taken more than a casual interest and put their mounts through a thorough preparation, as could be seen by a visit any morning of late to the maidan—in fact, if anything, there was a suggestion of staleness amongst the horses. Fitness in these as well as in those who ride them are so essential that the sport is one deserving every encouragement, and therefore the firm hold it has once more gained is welcome indeed. There has not been as much support on the part of the gentler sex as one would have liked, but that those who competed are very capable and not lacking in pluck was proved when the Ladies' section won the jumping. They had to vie with some admirable exhibitions, and it speaks wonders for them that they were able to rise to the level of the men.

TENT PEGGING.

The five events of the final day were all for sections, the first being Tent-pegging. Of two runs, the second was *en echelon*, but the results were rather poor as but few managed to carry a peg at either attempt. In the first run Savile's section did best as Robinson and A. Graham were successful. Todd broke his spear and Savile dropped his after coming down to his peg two late. The last named was only one to take one *en echelon*, but this sufficed to gain them first place. Of the others, Lodge's section did well in the second run as Roger carried and F. Kennedy split his. Spence took a peg for his section, and Baird was unlucky not to carry in his. There was not much difficulty in placing the first, but, as remarked, one might reasonably have expected better form all round, and it seems likely that practising has been overdone.

JUMPING.

No less than seven sections went in for the jumping. Of the twenty-eight, there was but one refusal, the jumping as a whole good and the dressing very fair. Bowes-Lyon's section began with bad dressing, Kennedy's horse as impetuous as ever, but they subsequently did much better. Baird's was really good, they kept well together both over and between jumps and took them at a fast pace without the semblance of shirking. Savile's was spoilt by very poor dressing at the first, which was also the case with Spence's; Wallace's mount being too slow for the others, which set a fast pace. Pearson's did well, all good jumpers but rather out of line, Sadler's in difficulties about dressing and eventually out of it through the refusal of Thompson's horse after two tries. The ladies did admirably, and though Mrs. Turner's pony was a trifle slow for the big horses they kept nicely together at good speed. It must have been a very close thing indeed, and whilst congratulating them on their success one has to sympathise with Baird's section. An exhibition was given by both of these, who again could scarcely be found fault with at any jump.

ACTION RACE.

There was plenty of incident in the Action race, judged on time, two of each section leading their partner's horses over two jumps to a given point, when the other two had to saddle up and return with them, marks also for style. Four sections competed, Baird's first to go with Gude and Robinson leading the horses up. All went well till, at the first jump on the return journey, Gude's horse shied out. In Savile's, Todd and Graham were first in charge, but the latter had to put up with a refusal which spoilt the timing of a good return run. Spence's section put up an excellent performance, Wallace and Webster getting to their partners in fast time and returning smartly together without a hitch. Lastly Pearson's with Novis and Aylward leading horses. They gave promise of a fair bag of points till at the last Stewart's big horse rapped badly and threw him on to its neck. He stuck there and nearly recovered, but a swerve to the trees did it and the time it took to remount and got on the course again settled their pretentions. Though it was impossible for spectators to judge points on timing, the success of Spence's section was as generally anticipated.

LLOYD LINDSAY.

A large entry of six sections went in the Lloyd Lindsay, which retains its popularity remarkably well after many years' experience. Galloping a course over a jump, sections to pull up near the cocoanuts which were knocked down by half sections at a time. This also was on points for time and dressing, and some smart work was seen. Bowes-Lyon's section was rather slow at getting there and in remounting and very quick at the nuts, Lodge only requiring two shots to displace as many nuts. Baird's section promised well, dressing, and pace good and little time lost at the nuts, but in returning Furner's horse ran out at the jump. In the hurry of remounting, he got his reins mixed, and thus the section had to put up with yet another misfortune. Savile's did capitaly, being good shots and returning very fast. Graham's pony went a bit wide at the trees and lost ground, but he came again into line even if not in his original position. Spence's was another good one, but excellent as their dressing was they sacrificed valuable time. This was also the case with Pearson's with which otherwise no fault could be found. The last had to put up with a refusal, Thomson's once more declining the jump for some time and eventualy scrumbling through a gap between fences. Sadler went on his own with the nuts, but they could not make up for the delay. Savile's section won, but it must have been close on points with Spence's and Pearson's.

BALACLAVA MELEE.

Finally the melee, always a sensational and exciting affair and a fitting ending. Four teams competed, Bowes-Lyon's first beating Savile's, the latter being left in to put up a fight with two opponents, who eventually were of course too strong for him. In the other Pearson's beat Spence's, White left in against no less than four of his opponents, who did not lose a single plume. The final was good, but Bowes-Lyon's lost a man early by being ridden out of the square. Pearson's came out successful after only losing half the section.

As stated above, all then adjourned to the lawn in front of the Gymkhana, from the lower verandah of which Mrs. Marshall presented the prizes. The usual hearty cheers for her and the Hon. Secretaries finally closed the Season, and we can only hope the next will be as successful and keenly supported.

Details of the last day are as follows:—

SECTION TENT-PEGGING.

Two runs. In the second run the pegs to be placed en echelon. Points given for style and dressing.

Mr. L. H. Savile, Mr. R. Todd, Mr. A. K. Graham, Mr. A. S. Robinson. (Section 2) 1

Mr. H. F. Lodge, Mr. J. R. Landon, Mr. F. Kennedy, Mr. K. B. Roger. (Section 4) 2

Also competed:—Section 1, Major Novis, Messrs. A. E. Baird, R. N. Aylward and C. Bowes-Lyon. Section 3, Messrs. R. A. Spence, J. Wallace, F. S. White and J. R. Webster.

SECTION JUMPING.—OVER 3 JUMPS.

Prizes:—Four Cups presented by the Members of the Bombay Light Horse.

Mrs. Turner Green, Mrs. Savile, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Cocke 1

Mr. A. E. Baird, Mr. J. R. Landon, Mr. H. Rieu, Mr. C. W. A. Turner. (Section 2) 2

Also competed:—Section 1, Messrs. C. Bowes-Lyon, H. F. Lodge, F. G. Kennedy and Capt. Meade. Section 3, Messrs. L. H. Savile, R. Todd, A. K. Graham and C. S. C. Kennedy. Section 4, Messrs. R. A. Spence, J. Wallace, F. S. White and J. R. Webster. Section 5, Messrs. E. G. Pearson, R. N. Aylward, F. G. Stewart and Major Novis. Section 6, Messrs. F. B. Sadler, H. G. Allum, J. L. Thomson and T. Gove.

ACTION RACE.

In Sections. Numbers two and four of the sections to take the four horses round the course over two jumps to the remainder of the section. The latter then to saddle their horses, mount and complete the course as a section. Marks for time, 40, style and jumping 60. For every 2 seconds taken over 2 minutes, 1 point to be deducted, and for every 2 seconds under 2 minutes, 1 point to be added.

Mr. R. A. Spence, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. F. S. White, Mr. J. R. Webster. (Section 4) 1

Mr. A. E. Baird, Mr. N. C. Gude, Mr. J. R. Landon, Mr. A. S. Robinson. (Section 2). Mr. E. G. Pearson, Mr. R. N. Aylward, Mr. F. G. Stewart, Major Novis. (Section 5) ..... ½

Also competed:—Section 3, Messrs. L. H. Savile, R. Todd, A. K. Graham and C. S. C. Kennedy.

LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION.

Teams of four to ride over a given course to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections. The second half-section must not dismount until the first half-section has remounted. Each half-section must knock down two cocoanuts placed on posts. Team to return over same course. 80 marks will be given for time and 20 for dressing. The time limit is 2 mins. 40 secs.; for every 2 seconds beyond this 1 mark will be deducted.

Mr. L. H. Savile, Mr. R. Todd, Mr. A. K. Graham, Mr. C. S. C. Kennedy. (Section 3) 1

Mr. R. A. Spence, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. F. S. White, Mr. J. R. Webster. (Section 4) 2

Also competed:—Section 1, Messrs. C. Bowes-Lyon, H. F. Lodge, F. G. Kennedy and Capt. Meade. Section 2, Messrs. A. E. Baird, J. R. Landon, K. B. Roger and C. W. A. Turner. Section 5, Messrs. E. G. Pearson, R. N. Aylward, F. G. Stewart and Major Novis. Section 6, Messrs. F. B. Sadler, H. G. Allum, J. L. Thomson and T. Gove.

BALACLAVA MELEE.

Sections of four combatants must keep within the prescribed area. Those going beyond may be disqualified.

Mr. E. G. Pearson, Major Novis, Mr. R. N. Aylward, Mr. F. G. Stewart. (Section 4) 1

Mr. C. Bowes-Lyon, Mr. H. F. Lodge, Mr. F. G. Kennedy, Capt. Meade. (Section 1) 2

Also competed:—Section 2, Messrs. L. H. Savile, R. Todd, A. K. Graham and C. S. C. Kennedy. Section 3, Messrs. R. A. Spence, J. Wallace, F. S. White and J. R. Webster.

THE STEUART CUP.

In memory of the late H. M. Steuart, Esq., M. F. H. The Cup must not be taken out of India. To be held for one year by the winner of the highest aggregate marks gained in the following events:—

Scale of marks.

Individual Events, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Winner 8 points. Second 4 points.

Scurries and Jumping. If horse not ridden by owner half points to the owner and half to the rider.

Section and Half Section Events, 5, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Winning Team, 4 points to each competitor.

Second Team, 2 points to each competitor.

The Steuart Cup was held by Mr. M. G. Stuart last year.

Winner:—Mr. L. H. Savile.

GOLF NOTES.

In order not to interfere with those who were practising for the annual sporting the local golf course has been more or less closed during the past three weeks, a temporary nine holes course being laid out for those who wished to get their game and exercise. On Sunday morning however, the full course was again available for play and a considerable number of golfers were out. Some ties still remained to be decided which had been held over from the annual golf meeting and semi-final round of the competition for the Golfers' Cup had to be decided. These were duly played off on Sunday morning. On the previous Sunday Murray and Herbertson met to decide the winners of the first and second prize in the Junior division scratch medal competition when, after a closely contested game in which the golf was anything but brilliant, Herbertson won by one stroke. The competition was over eighteen holes and at one end of the first nine Herbertson held an outstanding lead as Murray had taken 12 strokes for the fifth hole. Strange to say on playing the same hole the second time round Herbertson took 12 strokes for it. He was in a winning position as he led his opponent by no less than 10 strokes, but he got into a bunker and twice drove out of bounds. The finish of the game was most exciting as after Herbertson trouble Murray gradually got on level terms until going to the 17th. hole they were all square in strokes. Here Murray holed out in three to his opponents four and was one stroke to the good going to the last hole. He however, played the hole badly and Herbertson won by one stroke. Alister Forbes put up a very poor game against Johoson in their replayed tie for the second prize in the Junior handicap medal competition, the latter winning very much as he pleased.

GOLFERS' CUP.

The competition for the Golfers' Cup which is by match play under handicap has been a long drawn out affair and has been going on for nearly three months but has for various reasons had to be postponed from time to time. The final round however, has now been reached and has left Landon and Herbertson in, who have to play over Eighteen holes to decide the winner of the cup. Landon is at times quite brilliant and in defeating Macbeth by 5 and 4 in the semi-final round put up a splendid game and gave his opponent no possible chances. Herbertson and Jessop in the other semi-final only decided the match on the last green when the former won by one up. He was receiving a stroke up at every other hole, which is a severe handicap for any golfer to give to a player like Herbertson who has been improving every day in his game and is at present playing with considerable confidence. Jessop made a good bid for it and was one up at the fourth. Herbertson had a stroke handicap at the next and got equal. He won the first hole on the Oval in four and increased his lead to two up at the seventh where he won with a stroke. Jessop got a hole back and the eight but played the last hole badly and although Herbertson missed two shots badly he got a half with his stroke handicap and won by one up.

Mr. Harold H. Hilton the Amateur Champion has been appointed Editor of "Golf Illustrated" in succession to the late Mr. G. G. Smith.

George Duncan met James Braid in a match at North Middlesex when the latter suffered defeat by 2 and 1. Duncan was a trifle lucky to win as at the first hole Braid had to negotiate a stymie which he failed and at the second Duncan attempted to carry the pond guarding the green, with his tee shot but in doing so his ball actually went into the water and ricochetted to safety.

Playing at Ranges Park Tom Ball beat his own record by two strokes being out in 34 and home in 33 or 67 for the round.

For the opening of the new course at St. George's Hill Weybridge, twelve of the leading professionals engaged in a medal round for money prizes amounting to £100 in the morning while in the afternoon a team of Oxford and Cambridge Golfers opposed the professional in foursomes, receiving two holes for each pair. George Duncan won the medal round with a brilliant 71 followed by Abe Mitchell who has lately joined the professional ranks and Abe Herd. The following are the results.

G. Duncan, Hanger Hill	71
Abe Mitchell, Soming-on-Thames	73
A Herd, Coombe Hill	74
T. Ball, Raynes Park	75
C. H. Mayo, Burhill	76
E. Foord, Burnham and Barrow	78
J. White, Sunningdale	79
J. H. Taylor, Mid Surrey	79
J. Sherlock, Stoke Poges	80
F. H. Frostick, St. George's Hill,	80
J. Braid, Walton Heath	83
W. L. Ritchie, Worpleston	86

The foursomes resulted in a win for the professionals who scored 3½ points to 2½. The following were the results:—

PROFESSIONALS.

Taylor and Braid (3&2)	1
Duncan and Head (5&4)	1
Ball and Sherlock	0
Mayo and Ritchie	½
White and Mitchell (5&3)	1
Foord and Froshah	0
Total	3½

R. H. Montmerency and H. L. Doherty	0
N. F. Hunter and H. Coll	0
H. W. Beveridge and E. G. Rand (4&2)	1
A. C. Croome and E. W Holderness	½
E. Smith and B. H Chambers	0
C. H. Allison and V. C. Longslaffe (7&6)	1
Total	2½

FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR ROVERS' TOURNAMENT

FINAL.

BYCULLA EDUCATION SOCIETY, (2); BEAT ST. MARY'S "A," (1).

The final of the Junior Rovers' Tournament was played off on Saturday on the Cooperage. It was a remarkably well contested game all through between two very well matched teams, and the result was in the nature of a surprise to the majority of those interested. As it was only after a drawn game that the Byculla team could beat St. Mary's "B," it was natural to infer that the "A" would turn the tables. It was, however, remarked that there was little to choose between the two St. Mary's teams, and this appears to have been correct. As it was, the result was in doubt till the final whistle went and the equalising goal might have been put through at any moment. Both teams played capital football for such young lads, as though some look every bit of the sixteen years allowed others were undoubtedly a good deal below the limit. There was no want of determination and pluck, and the youngsters held out well to the end of fifty strenuous minutes.

At half time the B. E. S. led by two goals, and, hard as St. Mary's played they were unable to draw level.

Result:—

BYCULLA E. SOCIETY ..... 2 goals.
ST. MARY'S "A" ..... 1 goal.

The winners are now, therefore, in possession of the cup which St. Mary's held last year.

SPRINTING COMPETITION.
WON BY ST. MARY'S "B."

The final of the Sprinting Competition rested between St. Mary's "A" and "B." This proved to be an easy win for the "B" when they ran off before the game.

The Rovers' Cup was presented by Mr. Moir after the game, he complimenting the players of both teams on the admirable game put up and the high class of play.

SHAMRAO VITHAL URBAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the above Society was held in Dadabhoy Naorji's Poor Students' Seminary, Grant Road, on Sunday the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m.

The Seventh Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 1913 was read and adopted. The main features of the report are:—

That the total transactions of the Society amounted to Rs. 5,70,121 as against Rs. 2,17,711 in the foregoing year and the net profits realised amount to Rs. 5,062-3-9 an increase of nearly 90 per cent on those of the preceding year, thus enabling to declare a dividend of 6¼ per cent.

That the success and prosperity of this institution depends essentially on large working capital.

That the system of Cash Credit intended to provide additional facilities to traders and businessmen was introduced and taken advantage of.

That the Society had a total of 835 members as against 869 last year, the decrease being due to death and other causes.

That the following remarks are left by the Registrar, R. W. Ewbank, Esq., on the visitors book:

"The management of this Society is admirable. The expansion is quite satisfactory and its credit high. I have no criticisms to offer. The work of the officers is public spirited and keen."

The President commended the efficient way in which the institution was conducted and wished it every success. A vote of thanks to the President terminated the meeting.

BAND AT CHOWPATHY.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers, the band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following Programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maligigiani Bandmaster commencing 6 p.m. (S. T.) weather permitting.

PROGRAMME.

March...The Boys in Scarlet and Gold...Hume.
Overture.....Bauer un Dichter.....Suppé
Valse.....La Svengale.....Roeder.
Selection.....The Sorcerer.....Sullivan
Intermezzo....Cavalleria Rusticana.....Mascagni
Vase.....When the Birds began to Sing.....Joyce
Song.....The Broken Melody.....Vanbien
Two-step .....Julie..... Joyce

"LADIES OF THE JURY"

Women have had the right to sit on juries for some time past in California, says the "Westminster Gazette." And now the first jury entirely composed of women has tried a case in San Francisco. It concerned a woman who had written a threatening letter to another woman, and there seems to have been a good deal of difficulty in disentangling the threads of the evidence. According to the judge who presided over the case, the jury showed great intelligence and remarkable intuition in dealing with the witnesses who appeared. In the end, the defendant was acquitted. She seems to have been wise to have asked for a jury of women for if is possible that a jury of men would never have had the patience to dissect the conflicting stories that were told. At any rate, ladies of the jury are likely to become the fashion in San Francisco now. And in time we shall no doubt see "My Lady" on the bench.

A TEST FOR POISONS.

Sherlock Holmes would have been interested to hear of an appliance recently devised by Dr. Abel, the Professor of Pharmacology at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, says the "Westminster Gazette." It makes it possible, so it is alleged, to determine whether suspicions of drugging or poisoning are well founded. It even enables a doctor or chemist to discover almost immediately from what poison a patient is suffering. The contrivance consists of a series of coils and tubes, by means of which a specimen of the blood of the person concerned is brought into contact with a saline solution. This solution allows the natural ingredients of the blood to pass through it, but takes up all foreign and poisonous substances. A simple chemical analysis of this deposit gives the information desired.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 22nd October 1913, at 6 p.m., (S.T.) when Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi will read a paper on "History of the Pathare Prabhus and their Gurus or Spiritual Guides" by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi. Members and friends are invited to attend.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.

While a lady and three children were driving on Queen's Road in Dr. Dara M. Dastur's brougham on Sunday evening, the horse took fright and bolted, throwing the driver, Bhana Jhairam, off his seat and slightly injuring him. The horse was secured in Princess Street where three pedestrians were slightly injured. Though the vehicle was badly damaged, its occupants escaped unhurt.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY.

SIR. P. M. MEHTA ELECTED ON COMMITTEE.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Mr. A. M. Tod, being in the chair. There was very little business left over since the last meeting and yesterday business was concluded within an hour. Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, attended the meeting first time after an absence of about three months and he was given a cordial welcome by the members.

The principal item discussed at yesterday's meeting was the letter to the President from the Secretary to the Government asking the Corporation to appoint their representative on the Committee sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council to review the present situation in regard to the development of Bombay and to consider what steps it is desirable to take in order to ensure the continued and consistent advance of this development on the best possible lines. On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, it was resolved to appoint Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on the Committee and to represent to the Government that the representation given to the Corporation on this Committee should be enlarged, and also to enlarge the scope of the Committee. Several members took part in the debate and every one hoped that the Government would sympathetically consider the Corporation's demands. Mr. Wacha, however, was very pessimistic about this matter and said in regard to it that he did not trust either the Government or this Committee.

MR. CADELL WELCOMED.

Before the proceedings of the meeting were commenced, the President, on behalf of the members, said they were very glad to see their Commissioner back in their midst. He hoped that the Commissioner had returned with renewed vigour to attend to his multifarious duties.

EXCAVATIONS AT CURREY ROAD.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla then moved that the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the excavations that are being carried on for some months from the north of the Currey Road level crossing to DeLisle Road and he be requested to report as to the purpose for which the operations are carried out and the reasons why the trench has not been filled up as yet. In support of his proposition, Dr. Batliwalla said that this place was dug up in April last and as he had apprehended, the excavations had not been filled in even after the monsoon. Consequently they served as a vast cesspool where mosquitoes had been breeding and it was simply abominable to pass that place. A bad fever had been raging in the locality and he, therefore, hoped that immediate steps would be taken to fill in the excavations.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said he had some idea of these excavations and Mr. Crerar also informed him that they were dug up by the railway Company for the foundation of the bridge and for laying electric wires and he thought that the excavations could not be filled up. All that they could do was to push on the construction of the bridge, which was being erected by the railway Company. With regard to the nuisance, Mr. Cadell said that the Health Department would be instructed to remove it.

In view of this explanation, Dr. Batliwalla withdrew his proposition.

On the motion of Mr. Vasantrao H. Dabholkar, it was resolved to request the Commissioner to furnish the Corporation with a statement showing the annual expenditure on the establishment of the Health Department from the years 1895 to 1912.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY.

The Corporation then considered the letter to the President from the Secretary to the Government asking the Corporation to nominate their representative on the Committee appointed by the Governor-in-Council regarding the future development of the City.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved: "that with reference to his letter dated 16th October, 1913, the Secretary to Government be informed that the Corporation cordially welcome the decision of the Government to appint a Committee for the investigation of the questions of the future development of the city and they have great pleasure in appointing Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as their representative on the Committee; (2) that the Corporation feel that on a question of such far-reaching importance, they should have a longer representation on this Committee; and (3) that the Corporation are of opinion that the scope of this Committee should, if possible, be widened so as to embrace considerations of all questions concerning the future development of the City."

In support of his proposition, Sir Ibrahim said that they were no doubt aware that when in 1907, the Government first sent round their circular letter inviting the opinion of the leading representative bodies in the City regarding the future development of the City, they had been gratified to find that the question was to be considered in a comprehensive manner and they had felt that, as this was a question which would raise divergence of opinions, after the receipt of the replies from those bodies, the Government would appoint a representative Committee to consider those replies and then formulate a programme necessary for the development of the City. That course was not adopted and they found in 1909 that a programme was laid down by the Government without appointing a Committee and he, therefore, said—though it was four years later that they cordially welcomed the desire of the Government to form a Committee and formulate an opinion and he hoped that the members would agree with him in cordially welcoming the decision so that all views might be fully considered and the future development then determined upon.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION.

Dealing with the second part of his resolution, Sir Ibrahim said he felt that in a Committee of six representatives with power to Co-opt. the Presidency Executive Engineer and thus bring the number to seven, the representation given to the Corporation, which was the representative body of the City and whose functions and duties were immediately concerned with carrying out the further development, was inadequate and that, therefore, they should be given a larger representation. He thought that there should not be a difference of opinion in representing to the Government that they felt that their representation should be materially increased. He wished and thought their representation on the Committee should be half the number but he left it to the Government to consider in a sympathetic manner their feeling that they should have a larger representation.

Continuing his remarks, Sir Ibrahim hoped that the third part of the resolution would also appeal to the Corporation. He said that in the second paragraph of the Government resolution, a limitation had been imposed on the Committee and he could not see why that should be done. The Committee as constituted at present was largely representative of the Government. They had on it representatives of the Port and the Improvement Trust and even then if the Committee came to the conclusion that any one of the designs of development as laid down in 1909 was not applicable to the present situation, why should they be debarred from saying so? He could not see why a limitation should be imposed. He asked if there should be necessity of a variation in the programme of 1909, why should the committee be not authorised to do so? The committee would be a recommending committee and upon their recommendations, opinions would have to be given by public bodies and then the final decision would rest with the Government. He therefore could not see the necessity of imposing a limitation. He thought that the scheme should remain open for the consideration of the Committee.

With regard to the letter from the Secretary to this committee in which the Corporation were asked to send witnesses also, Sir Ibrahim moved that the Secretary be requested to ascertain from each member and report to the Corporation if he would be willing to give evidence.

LIMITATION MUST BE REMOVED.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the proposition, said he entirely and fully concurred in the remarks of the previous speaker, especially as regards the view regarding the second paragraph of the resolution. He too thought that the scope of the enquiry should be extended and the limitation must be removed because then evidence which might throw great light on the subject could be taken. He observed that it was therefore necessary in the interests of the City that the remarks of Sir Ibrahim Rahimulla should be taken in consideration and he trusted that the Government would see their way in modifying their resolution. He hoped and trusted that the enquiry by this committee would be of such a nature that it would be of a lasting benefit to the City.

MR. WACHA'S PESSIMISM.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that whenever the Government appointed a committee to enquire in such matters as development of the City, he was a strong pessimist and in that regard he did not trust the Government and he did not trust this committee.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried,

TURBID WATER SUPPLY.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Mr. H. P. Mody then moved "that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the turbid water supplied in several localities and he be requested to inform the Corporation as to the causes thereof and the steps he proposes to take to improve the supply."

Mr. Mody, in support of his proposition, said he brought this matter on a good many complaints being made to him which from his personal experience he found were well-founded. In Girgaum Ward, he said, they sometimes got water which was not even fit for washing their dogs with.

Mr. J. B. Petit, in seconding the proposition said he could say from his personal experience that for the last three months the water was extremely bad and dirty, particularly at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill and Warden Road and fears were being entertained that it might give rise to some disease and he hoped the Commissioner would put an end to this complaint.

Sir Bhalchandra further supported the proposition, which on being put to the vote, was carried.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday 22nd October, at 6-15 p.m., when Mr. P. A. Wadia will open a discussion on "The Question of Admitting Aliens into the Community." The meeting is open to the public.

FATAL KITE-FLYING.

Mangal China (10) while flying a kite fell from the fifth floor of his house in Jinjikar Street, to the ground floor, a height of about sixty feet. He was picked up unconscious and removed to hostipal where he died.

REPORTED THEFT.

Ranjia Jania, a cemetry clerk residing at Connaught Road, has reported to the police that his room was broken into on Sunday, during his temporary absence, and Rs. 625 in cash were stolen.

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

GOODE—2nd Oct., at 17 Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of S. W. Goode, I.C.S., of a son.

STODART—4th Oct., at 89, Lower Baggot-Street, Dublin, the wife of J. C. Stodart, Esq., I.C.S., of a son.

WALKE—On the 19th October, at St. George's Hospital, the wife of Joseph Walke, of Mormugao, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHATTERTON—MULLER—6th Oct., at St. Thomas' Church, Coconada, by the Rev. A. Lys, John Balsir, son of the late Rev. J. J. Chatterton, to Melissa Janet, daughter of Mr. J. Muller, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

DEATHS.

EKINS—6th Oct., on the s. s. Goorkha near Goalando, George W. Ekins, Laskarpore T. Estate, South Sylhet, age 40.

NAEGAMWALA—Bai Sunabai wife of Jehangir Dadabhai Naegamwala and sister of Naoroji Kharshedji Jamshedji Naegamwala (Share Broker) died last evening, funeral this morning, at 7-30 (B. T.), near Post Office, Tardeo.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Treacher and Company, Declaration of result of poll regarding the proposed winding-up, 6.

Wednesday, October 22.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

The Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, 3.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October 21, 1913.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OFFER.

Mr. Churchill, with praiseworthy persistence, loses no opportunity of relieving Great Britain of any responsibility for the ruinous and insensate competition in armaments which now extends all over Europe, including even the petty Powers in the Balkans, and threatening even to affect some of the smaller countries in the North, which have hitherto been regarded as being outside the influence of the political considerations that provoke this competition. It is to the credit of Great Britain that, since the historic offer of the late Lord Goschen in the nineties to come to an understanding with Germany, she has not only consistently maintained her willingness to enter into a general compact for a self-denying ordinance, but has pressed upon Germany the desirability and feasibility of such a compact in regard to naval construction. Mr. Churchill, since he went to the Admiralty, has more than once renewed the offer to Germany. In March last, in the eloquent speech in which he introduced the naval estimates, he invited Germany to join in a "naval holiday." The enormous increases in naval armaments which are imposed each year on the British taxpayer are necessitated by the apparent determination of Germany to place herself on an equal footing with Great Britain in the North Sea. From the moment that this intention became apparent, it was clear that Great Britain would have to respond in such a way as to leave no doubt on the mind of Germany that she meant to maintain, relatively, her position of superiority. That she will be able to do so indefinitely, or as far as human intelligence can foresee, admits of no doubt. Every step that Germany takes in advance will be met by Great Britain taking two. The margin of superiority now is one of sixty per cent. Beginning with this year's programme it is the declared and definite intention of the British Government to lay down two keels for every one laid down by Germany. This is the least that Great Britain can do with a due regard for her national safety. But Mr. Churchill made it clear in March last that the British Government is a very unwilling competitor in the race, and he then made his famous appeal to Germany, —an appeal which came not from "weakness panting behind, but from strength striding ahead,"—to agree to desist from further increase in naval construction for one year. That offer was not accepted, but it provoked a friendly reply from the German Chancellor, and Mr. Churchill now takes advantage of this to press the suggestion again on the attention, not only of Germany, but of the other great Powers.

Our relations with Germany, as the First Lord of the Admiralty points out, have greatly improved without the loss of our friendships with other countries. The progress of amity in international relations unfortunately seems to have no bearing on warlike preparations, but the moment, as Mr. Churchill says, is none the less favourable for taking up the friendly reference to the question of a naval holiday in the German Chancellor's speech. As things stand at present, Germany is committed by her programme to the laying down next year of two super-Dreadnoughts. Great Britain, therefore, in accordance with her declared policy, will lay down four. His offer to Germany is: "If you will postpone the beginning of your two ships for twelve months, we will postpone the beginning of our four ships in absolutely good faith for exactly the same period." That would mean a year's naval holiday, and the saving to Germany and Great Britain of six and twelve millions respectively! And the relative strength of the two countries would remain unchanged. Mr. Churchill thinks it would not be possible to stand still for a whole year without the agreement of the other Powers to do likewise. Germany is a member of a defensive alliance which would probably strongly resent any such action on her part without their concurrence and co-operation. Britain, too, could not expect to continue to remain the valued friend that she is of certain Powers if she took upon herself an obligation that might weaken her relative position as regards others besides Germany. But Mr. Churchill entertains no illusions on this point, and he admits the necessity of obtaining the co-operation of the other great Powers. There could be little doubt, however, of the ultimate success of such a movement if Germany and Great Britain took the lead, seeing that one is the most powerful member of the Triple Alliance and the other of the Triple Entente. Supposing Great Britain and Germany, having come to such an agreement, obtained the assent to co-operate of even only one member of either of the groups to which they respectively belong! Is it probable that the others would refuse to make a general agreement possible? France has no interest in maintaining an uncompromising attitude in such a matter, nor has Russia. Austria though, perhaps, the most *intransigeant* member of the European Powers, only builds Dreadnoughts to carry out her obligations as a member of the Triple Alliance, and Italy need not build if her great Mediterranean rival is not building. Mr. Churchill's proposal therefore is not a wild dream, though it will be scoffed at in many quarters, more especially in those sections of the press which are so strongly under the influence of the great armament firms and the financial interests which so largely govern these matters.

The meaning of one remark of Mr. Churchill's may not be at once obvious to the ordinary reader. "I am quite impervious," he said, "to the objections which, no doubt, will be raised by the great armament firms in this and other countries." As a matter of fact the nature of these objections would be a very good argument in favour of the proposal Mr. Churchill makes. They would point out that their existence is only possible so long as their plant and personnel is kept employed, and that a year's suspension of construction in this way would paralyse their capacity to respond to the subsequent demands that would be made upon them. That may be so, but nobody is anxious that armament firms should flourish, and anything that is calculated to lessen their sphere of operations and the influence which they now bring to bear upon this question, would be to the lasting good of the world at large. It would mean, no doubt, a temporary disturbance of the financial and labour markets of the countries concerned, but these are matters which would economically readjust themselves in time. Finally Mr. Churchill, we think, has laid his finger on the most important consideration of all when he says:—

I am convinced it is necessary for the welfare, even for the endurance of our civilisation and the structure of society in Europe, that this question of armaments shall be openly discussed not only by diplomatists and Governments but by Parliaments and peoples."

So long as the decision in the first instance rests with the diplomatists the hope of any cessation in or relief from this "insensate folly" of increasing armaments is small. It is the pressure of the people who have to bear the burden that must bring about the reform.

MINING IN MYSORE.

For many years past the eye of the European geologist and company-promoter has been turned towards Mysore, and there can be no question that European enterprise and capital are mainly responsible for the flourishing condition of the mining industries in that State. It is, therefore, of much interest to note that, for the first time, an important concession has recently been granted to an Indian firm.—the Tata Iron and Steel Co.,—who have started preliminary operations to work magnesite deposits for the production of refractory materials for the iron and steel industry. Further, in connection with magnesite, several proposals are at present before the Mysore Government. It is, however, in gold and iron that Mysore holds a pre-eminent position in the country. The Kolar Gold Fields, we are informed, are going as strong as ever, and the satisfactory position of all the five mines has been well maintained. Champion Reef and Ooregaum have shown distinct signs of improvement and afford an illustration of the wonderfully recuperative power of the mines. In other parts of the State, work has been in progress in several blocks and was recently re-started at the Woolgiri Mine. In iron-ore, the valuable deposits on the Bababudan Hills which were discovered and reported upon a few years ago are now attracting attention and six prospecting licenses and one exploring license have been granted for the purpose of examining the areas on a commercial basis, and it is expected that work will be vigorously taken up shortly. Altogether 27,088 persons are employed in the mining industry and the wages of the miners are comparatively higher than those in other parts of India. A recent return states that the death-rate through accidents is about 3 per cent. per 1,000 persons employed, but steps are being taken to combat the fatal air blasts which account for the greater number of accidents. It may be within the recollection of our readers that only the other day a disaster of more than ordinarily serious character occurred in the Kolar Fields, resulting in the death of several persons and injuries to a very large number. For a number of years these air blasts have engaged the attention of the authorities, and of the managers of the mines, but so far, it is to be regretted, it has not been found possible to devise any effective means which can materially reduce or avoid the blasts.

DAY BY DAY.

Sir Rufus Isaacs' Appointment.

So far the "Morning Post" seems to be the only Unionist paper to denounce the appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs to the Lord Chief Justiceship of England. "The Times" and the "Daily Mail" on the other hand are unnecessarily emphatic in their expressions of approval, which is yet another significant indication that the Harmsworth interest is steadily inclining to a support of the Liberal Government. It seems clear that however the appointment may be viewed by the lay public the Bar will have nothing to say to it. The "Saturday Review," which is by no means a friend either of Sir Rufus Isaacs or the Government remarked the other day that "From the Bar and the legal profession generally there would probably be little opposition, and the Bar's approval or disapproval of a Judge is usually a better guide than ordinary public opinion. In justice to Sir Rufus Isaacs" (added the "Saturday") "it must be said that he appears to have lost none of his former popularity in his profession." It will be remembered too that at a Bar dinner at the time of the Marconi Scandal Sir Rufus Isaacs was given an ovation.

The New Law Officers.

Sir John Simon, the new Attorney-General has had an astonishingly successful career, and is remarkably young to be Attorney-General, being only in his forty-first year. The son of a Congregational Minister he went to Wadham College Oxford with a scholarship from Fettes College, Edinburgh. He was president of the Union in 1896 and was elected a Fellow of All Souls. He was called to the Bar in 1899 and took silk after nine years. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1896, winning the Walthamstow Division of Essex from the Tories by an enormous majority. Sir John Simon is one of the most forceful speakers on the Liberal Front Bench, and has succeeded in a singular degree in winning the respect of the Opposition. He has been Solicitor-General since 1910. Like his predecessor in the Attorney-Generalship he is to have a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Stanley Buckmaster K.C., the new Solicitor-General is twelve years older than Sir John Simon and was called to the Bar in 1884, taking silk in 1902. He was member for Cambridge from 1906 to 1910 and now represents the Keighley Division of Yorkshire.

The Leipzig Memorial.

The inauguration of the imposing memorial on the battlefield of Leipzig on Saturday in the presence of the German Emperor, the Federal Princes, and Austrian and Russian representatives recalls the memorable action in which Napoleon's domination over Europe received its death-blow. The battle of Leipzig in October, 1813, was the climax of a long military drama in which nearly all Europe was a participator, and the greatness of the occasion, after the lapse of exactly a century, still makes an irresistible appeal to German patriotism. Every student of European history is familiar with the circumstances of Napoleon's struggle with the Allies. The campaign of 1813 opened with a pitched battle at Lutzen on May 2nd., when Napoleon broke the centre of the Allies and forced them to fall back. They retreated to Silesia and took up a strong position near Bautzen. The fight at Bautzen lasted for two days, the French finally occupying the town. But Napoleon, not content with these barren victories, wished to deal a decisive blow so as to bring Austria to her knees. Wishing, therefore, to gain time to bring up new levies from France, he offered the Allies a truce, which was signed on June 4th. After the defeat of the French at Vittoria, Austria, who had been wavering, threw in her lot with the Allies, and the second part of the campaign commenced in August, culminating in the Battle of Leipzig in October.

All Europe in the Drama.

Nearly all Europe acted in the drama. Foremost stood Prussia and Austria. England, too, shared in the struggle by paying large subsidies to the combatants and by engaging part of the French forces in Spain; for the Peninsular War tended greatly to the overthrow of Napoleon in Central Europe, and the advance of Wellington across the Pyrennees after the victory of Vittoria may be regarded as part of the Leipzig campaign. Sweden also rallied to the side of the Allies in pursuance of the ambitious project of Bernadotte, Napoleon's former Marshal. On the side of France were Italy, Holland, Belgium and the Confederation of the Rhine who took up arms for him, half-heartedly and under compulsion while the Poles still clung to him in the hope of seeing the ancient monarchy restored. The Allies had a force of over 300,000 men with 1,335 guns, while Napoleon could only muster 190,000 men with 734 guns. On the 16th. of October, a French force consisting of about 110,000 men was drawn up in the form of a crescent, south-east of Leipzig. Against this position the Allies advanced in a wide semi-circle. The fight went on with varying fortunes till the 18th, when the French, their ammunition running short, fell back into the streets of Leipsiz in great confusion, and Napoleon ordered a general retreat in the night. During the three days Napoleon's losses were 300 cannon, 45,000 men killed, wounded or prisoners, besides 23,000 in the hospitals while the losses of the Allies were even heavier. The Battle of Leipzig had far-reaching consequences. The German States recovered their freedom. Napoleon's Empire quickly fell to pieces. Jerome Bonaparte's rule in Westphalia vanished like a dream and Wellington pushed his victorious armies forward and cleared his way for his campaign in France.

Return of the Bandmann Company.

The end of this month will see the opening of the Grand Opera House again by the Bandmann Opera Company. This is not Mr. Bandmann's new Company but the one that was here previously and recently returned from the Far East to Calcutta. They are due to open on Oct. 30th and will perform the following repertoire. "Autumn Manoeuvres," "The Pink Lady," "The Girl in the Taxi," "Gipsy Love," "Princess Caprice," the "Sunshine Girl," "The Count of Luxembourg," "The Girl in the Train," "A Runaway Girl," "The Dairy Maids," and "The Geisha." Mr. Bandman's new Company with is coming to India to produce the latest Revues from London will open on November 20, and is booked for three nights. The Company is to be known as "The Londoners." Nn November 24, Maud Allan and the Cherniavskys will commence a six days season.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness' Visit to India.

Dr. H. G. Guinness, the Acting Director of the "Regions Beyond Missionary Union," is expected to arrive in Bombay by the s. s. City of London. He is to remain for five or six days, and will during that time address a number of meetings at the Central Branch Y.M.C.A., in Wodehouse Road, Fort, at the Student Y.M.C.A., Girgaum Back Road, Girgaum and at the Indian Branch at Bellasis Road, Byculla. The R. B. M. U. was founded by the late Rev. H. Grattan Guinness D. D., the father of the present Director (it was formerly known as the East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions). In connection with the work there are a number of Training Institutes —Harley College for men in Bow Road, London; Doric Lodge for women, Bromley Hall; a Nurse Home at 242 Brunswick Road, Poplar E. a Home Mission centre at Bromley-by-Bow, London E. The work of Dr. H. Grattan Guinness and the R.B.M.U., is in the Congo Balalo Mission in Central Africa, and the Behar Mission in India.

"The Dnyan-Wardhak."

"The Dnyan Wardhak" ("The Spread of Knowledge"), of which we have received the September and October numbers, was established in 1873. The magazine is devoted chiefly to historical, literary and folklore subjects. In the September and October numbers, there are several interesting articles by well-known writers. The journal is edited by Mr. Rustomji N. Munshi.

Karachi Piece-Goods Failures.

The latest news from the Karachi piece-goods market is somewhat more reassuring, it being generally believed that, if the dealers are able to tide over the eight days still remaining for the Dewali, they will probably have a chance to recover. So far fourteen failures have been reported, of which the two biggest are the firms of Khoobchand Fatechand and of Lekhraj Hashmatrai. The former, which had a branch in Bombay, closed its doors on the 9th, followed the next day by the latter. These firms were reputed to be flourishing, but the financial panic caused by the People's Bank and other recent failures brought on a crisis, with the result that Khoobchand Fatechand were unable to meet bills due to the Bank of Bombay and Lakhraj Hashmatrai, who had endorsed the former firm's *hundis*, found themselves in a similar predicament. The losses of the former are estimated at nearly four lakhs.

Other Markets Affected.

What followed these two failures can be easily imagined. The whole of the Bazaar was for days in a state of intense excitement and wild rumours of all kinds got into, and still are, in circulation. But it is not the piece-goods market alone that is affected. The grain-business, the cotton-business, the sugar-business are all perturbed, and the expected arrival of shiploads of sugar, adding to the stock in hand, will only, it is feared, increase the gravity of the situation.

B. I. and Nippon Yusen Freights.

According to the latest news received in Rangoon from Japan, a serious attempt is now being made to settle the freight war still proceeding between the B. I. S. N. Co. and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, writes the Rangoon correspondent of "Capital." It is alleged that when the Japanese company first contemplated annexing a share of the Indian coastal trade they approached the B. I. Company with a proposal to fix rates, but this proposal, which was put forward, it is said, by Mr. Yatsui, who came specially to India for the purpose, was "treated with contempt." Then war was declared, and it is claimed that the Japanese company have succeeded in capturing practically all the passenger traffic between Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Bangkok, Rangoon and Calcutta, besides a large percentage of the total freight between those ports. In these circumstances, it is stated, a representative of the B. I. Company from Calcutta paid a visit to Tokyo and there interviewed, on several occasions, Mr. Hayashi, the Managing Director of the Japanese company. It is believed that a compromise has been arranged for discussion, but that the details are being kept secret.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Mercy and Magnanimity.

"The Punjabee."—The only criticism to which the action of His Excellency the Viceroy is open is that the magnanimity which has been shown in this case has not in the past been shown in similar cases, where the undertrial prisoners concerned belonged to other communites. The Ayodhia case has already been cited and there are other cases which will occur to every body. One distinguished Hindu gentleman—a political prisoner in the strictest sense of the term—has now been in jail for over five years. He was not guilty of violence, and the jury which by a majority found him guilty of sedition consisted of persons most of whom did not know the language in which the incriminating article was written. The Indian Press and Indian public men, firmly believing in his innocense, have repeatedly urged the Government to exercise their accustomed magnanimity in his case. Why have they not done so? Perhaps His Excellency the Viceroy will admit that mercy and magnanimity would be as appropriate in that case as they are in this. This would be equally appropriate in respect of many others in whose case the Press has confined itself to asking only for a more kindly treatment than what is said to be accorded to them. What is sauce for the gander is surely sauce for the goose.

Sir James Meston's Lesson.

The "Daily News."—From the telegram which we got from Cawnpore about Sir James Meston's feelings, we draw the inference that he will not resign, and in fact resignations are very unfashionable—and indeed not profitable. Since Sir Bampfylde tried to bluff, and got taken at his word people hesitate even at bluffing, and really it is hard on an official to be put to such an alternative. Officials are not rich as a rule, and in fact no one nowadays can afford that most expensive of luxuries "self-respect." Sir Bampfylde even regrets it as one can see from his excursions into the "Times," whenever he can prod up the Government of India, and one hardly knows whether to laugh at him or pity him. We are now discreetly told from Cawnpore what Sir James Meston would have done in certain events—he would not have returned if something had not been done to save his face, but in fact he will return right enough. But he has had a lesson in the art of governing, a lesson which he ought really to have brought away from South Africa, for he was one of the celebrated "Kindergarten" the set of extremely clever, able, brainy and everything else young men with whom Lord Milner surrounded himself when he proceeded to govern South Africa.

Theoretical Grievances.

"Poona Mail."—The South African Government becomes more cynical as time wears on. The statement communicated to Reuter to the effect that "if Indians abandon theoretical questions and adopt a practical standpoint, a *modus vivendi* will be possible" is the most amazing instance of perversion we have heard of for a long time. If the grievances now suffered by Indians in the Dominion are theoretical we should like to have "the practical standpoint" defined for us. South Africa seems to possess its own methods of estimating the force of facts and the value of words, methods which are in conflict with commonsense and common justice.

The Conservative Bengal Chamber.

"Civil and Military Gazette."—It is surprising indeed that the business community of Calcutta, priding itself on being up-to-date in all things, should show such a very languid interest in this important question. It must be assumed that their essential conservatism is the cause of their attitude. They are used to the time-honoured institution of one mail day a week and do not want to have their habits upset by the duplication of mail day. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has also been considering the question and has declared itself strongly in favour of the double service, but as might have been expected, it does not like the prospect of any diminution of Bombay's importance as the sole mail port, and declares that a direct mail to Karachi would not benefit Bombay or a large part of India. In this respect, however, Bombay's voice is raised in sollitary protest. Everywhere else it has been tacitly assumed that the second service would run to Karachi, and let us hope that we shall not have to wait longer than 1916 for it.

A Hard Task.

"Deccan Herald."—The discovery of men who will come out here with a life devoted unselfishly to the good of India, will be a hard task. Nevertheless it may not be hopeless to final men who have broad sympathies, who are prepared to do all they can under adverse conditions; to leave the people to work out their own ideals under proper control, and sympathetic help where possible. This putting of new wine into old bottles, this forcing of ideas upon the people is one great source of the discontent. The writer above quoted adds: "The longer our stay in India, the more active our efforts to influence her outward life and her ideals, the more irreconcilable appears the antagonism. The crisis has been visibly nearing with every effort to graft the west upon the east. The ideal of the eastern state was stability, a stability founded on caste, and caste has many advantages as well as disadvantages.

SERVIA'S WITHDRAWAL.

AUSTRIA ALLOWS 8 DAYS' TIME.

IRRITATION IN FRANCE.

"ABRUPT DEPARTURE FROM CONCERTED POLICY"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Austria has given Servia a limit of eight days to withdraw from Albania. Austria's action, which has been taken without the European mandate, has caused strong irritation in France.

LATER.

Although Austria's isolated action regarding Albania is understood to be supported by Germany and Italy, it is regarded as very perturbing and as indicating an abrupt departure from the concerted policy so laboriously established at the London Conference.

KING CONSTANTINE AT SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Oct. 19.

King Constantine visited Drama to-day where he reviewed the troops. He then motored to Kavalla where a triumphal arch had been erected. The roads were lined with cheering crowds.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

APPRECIATION OF VICEROY'S STATESMANSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Committee of the All-India Moslem League has telegraphed to the Viceroy its grateful appreciation of his wise statesmanship in the Cawnpore settlement, which, while fully maintaining the prestige of the Government, has given universal satisfaction to His Majesty's Mussulman subjects.

SUFFRAGETTE TROUBLE.

DISTURBANCE AT ST. PAUL'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The suffragettes created a serious disturbance in St. Paul's to-day at the Morning Service. The police were called in and the women were ejected. One was arrested.

MRS. PANKHURST'S ENTRY INTO THE STATES.

PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL DECISION OF QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

President Wilson will personally decide the question of Mrs. Pankhurst's admission, and will confer with the Secretary for Labour and the Immigration Commissioner.

ESCAPED CIRCUS LIONS CAUSE PANIC.

TRAMCAR COLLIDES WITH BARNUM'S CAGE IN LEIPZIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LEIPZIG, Oct. 20.

A tramcar, to-day collided with a cage belonging to Barnum's circus containing five lions. They all escaped and caused an indescribable panic. One entered a hotel and ascended the staircase, terrorising everyone. Eventually the police shot the lions.

PRESIDENT HUERTA.

RUMOURS OF RESIGNATION DISPOSED OF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

A telegram from Mexico City states that President Huerta has disposed of the rumours that he was contemplating resignation. The President said: "When I resign, it will be to seek a resting place six feet under the ground."

THE MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Oct. 20.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left for Bombay at 3 a.m., on Monday with the outward mails of the 10th instant.

The "Mongolia" left at 2 a.m., with mails for Colombo and Australia.

TRANSVAAL RESISTERS.

ALLEGED SPLIT AMONG INDIANS.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE OPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Oct. 20.

A number of meetings of the Natal Indians were held on Sunday. Some favoured passive resistance while others opposed it. There appears to be a decided split among the local Indian community, but it is believed that the majority will support the passive resistance movement.

STRIKE IN COAL-MINES.

A telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" from Johannesburg says that the Indians in the coal mines at Newcastle, Natal, have struck in sympathy with the passive resisters.

CAPT. ONSLOW'S RETIREMENT.

CHARGE OF CAUSING FRICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Sydney says that the Government has decided to request Captain Hughes-Onslow, second Member of the Australian Naval Board, to retire. The Government regards him as the chief source of friction on the Board. The Government proposes to reconstruct the Board, with a British Admiral of high standing as its first Naval Member.

KAISER ON ZEPPELIN DISASTER.

"ONLY SPUR NATION TO FRESH EFFORTS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Telegraphing his grief at the Zeppelin disaster from Bonn, the Kaiser said he was convinced that it would only spur he nation to fresh efforts to develop the important airship branch into a trustworthy weapon of war. This conviction is generally shared by German airship experts and the public, who are undaunted by disaster and insist upon learning a lesson from it, and bring the dirigibles to perfection.

END OF BEEHIVE MILL DISPUTE.

2000 OPERATIVES RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

As the result of the settlement, over two thousand operatives in the Beehive mill and elsewhere have resumed work in Bolton.

CANADA'S NAVY.

SIR W. LAURIER'S THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.

In a speech at Joliette, Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said if Mr. Borden introduced a Naval Bill similar to the last, the Liberals would oppose it equally strongly.

BIG COCAINE SEIZURE AT HOWRAH

ABSCONDING CABIN BOY ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

On Sunday morning a cabin boy who had deserted from his ship was arrested at Howrah station with cocaine weighing seven pounds, thirteen ounces on his person. It is believed that the accused, whose name is Sheik Osman, was acting as an agent for a Calcutta gang, and that he purchased the cocaine in Scotland. He made a statement implicating several persons, and as a result of this house searches were made in Entally Calcutta, but nothing incriminating was found. The District Magistrate of Howrah has released the accused on bail of Rs. 50 pending further inquiries.

EUROPEAN ZEMINDAR HACKED TO DEATH.

HIGH COURT CONFIRMS DEATH SENTENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tudbal, disposed of the appeals of three persons Damber, Raghoo, and Bakshu, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Azamgarh of the murder of Mr. Lawrence Barber, a local zemindar by hacking him to death while asleep.

Damber was sentenced to death and the two others to transportation for life. Their Lordships believed the evidence of Bitan, an accomplice who turned approver holding that it was sufficiently corroborated and dismissed the appeals, directing the sentences to be carried out.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS APPOINTED.

LORD ALVERSTONE CREATED A VISCOUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Sir Rufus Isaacs has been appointed Lord Chief Justice. Sir John Simon becomes Attorney-General with a seat in the Cabinet, and Mr. Buckmaster, K. C., Solicitor-General.

Lord Alverstone has been created a Viscount.

BY-ELECTION AT READING.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The by-election at Reading will be most interesting, as Sir Rufus Isaacs' majority was only 99, while the Socialists are expected to run a candidate. Sir Rufus' son, Gerald, will possibly be a Liberal candidate.

SCATHING ATTACK BY "MORNING POST."

The "Morning Post" contains a scathing attack on the appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs, which it describes as an outrage on the public sense of decency, and the political degradation of English Justice.

"The Times" trusts and believes that Sir Rufus Isaacs' career on the Bench will be no less distinguished than his astonishing career at the Bar. The paper adds that it is a great misfortune that an absorbing controversy should have brought hesitation and discord into what otherwise would have been a unanimous chorus of approval.

The "Daily Mail" says the appointment will meet with universal approval, which will be more pronounced in view of the failure of nasty personal attacks.

Other journals make no comment.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

Photo by Layfayette. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Sir Rufus Isaacs who has just been appointed to succeed Lord Alverstone.

KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE.

HASTY SUMMONS AND ANIMATED INTERVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A telegram appears in the papers from Berlin stating that the German Crown Prince was motoring in Bavaria when he was suddenly summoned by the Kaiser to Potsdam where a prolonged and animated interview took place yesterday morning

The Crown Prince left without being invited to remain to luncheon.

AMERICAN TRAIN DISASTER.

PLUNGES THROUGH TRESTLE BRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

A telegram from Meridian, Mississippi, states that a train conveying a company of artillery plunged through a trestle bridge. Twenty soldiers were killed and a hundred injured.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OFFER.

EFFECT ON GERMANY.

DIVERGENT PRESS COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Unionist papers generally consider that Mr. Churchill is less concerned to secure a naval holiday than to reply to Radical dissatisfaction at the increasing naval expenditure. They declare that the presentation of the offer in an electioneering speech instead of diplomatically is deplorable and discourteous, and likely to cause resentment and impair instead of improving our relations.

The "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail," however, approve of the offer.

The "Daily News" says that the limitations attached to the offer make it hopeless. The paper denies that the only alternative is an increase in the estimates, and contends that Mr. Churchill has constantly increased the standard of superiority, which is now extravagantly excessive.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

KIDNAPPED CHILDREN RESCUED BY CALCUTTA C. I. D.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

An important case was reported by Superintendent Aldridge this morning to the Acting Commissioner of Police.

Inspector Akran Shah of the C. I. D., on receipt of certain information, yesterday proceeded to the house of Latiffa, an unfortunate of Chitpore road, and removed from her custody two Indian girls, aged seven and six years respectively. The father of the younger girl who is a dhobie or washerman of Colootollah was traced after lengthy enquiry and the meeting between the children's mother and herself is described to have been most pathetic. It is alleged that the girl was kidnapped about six months ago and no trace of her could be obtained in spite of exhaustive search by the police and parents.

The elder girl has made a statement to the police that her father is employed under a sahib at Cawnpore from where she was brought down to Calcutta. The police maintain that a woman named Tata who is said to be a notorious trafficker in children, originally kidnapped two girls and sold them to the woman Latiffa.

The Cawnpore police have been communicated with by wire in order to trace the parents or guardians of the elder girl and the accused Latiffa has been sent up for trial on charge of kidnapping.

PRESENTATION TO EX-GOVERNO SULZER.

"HONEST GOVERNMENT AGAINST TAMMANY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The friends of ex-Governor Sulzer have presented him with a loving cup. In a speech, Mr. Sulzer declared his determination to struggle indefatigably for honest Government against Tammany, whom he described as a band of plundering criminals.

PLAGUE SCARE IN UNITED PROVINCES.

PEOPLE LEAVE TOWN IN HUNDREDS.

MAGISTRATE'S PROCLAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

The "Leader" reports a curious incident which has just taken place at Banda, a small town in these provinces. According to a special representative who visited the town a number of deaths took place in the town which the Civil Surgeon pronounced to be plague and prevailed upon the Magistrate and Collector, Mr. Swann, to issue a proclamation that people should leave the town and although no compulsion was used it seems that out of a population of about twenty thousand some seventeen thousand persons left the place in a panic, causing them much unnecessary hardship. The officials deny that they meant the proclamation to be a mandate, which the people must obey and the opinion is that the Collector acted with the best of motives.

The "Leader's" representative on arriving at Banda last Saturday found it wore a deserted appearance. Business is said to be at a standstill and much loss had been suffered. The Collector was interviewed, who emphatically denied that any compulsion was used. He said a proclamation was issued asking the people to leave the City and people had left in large numbers. He thought the only remedy was to leave the place. He further said that there was no suggestion of compulsory inoculation and the Civil Surgeon had inoculated only two people. People at Banda had never had plague before and therefore they were a little excited over the matter. He quite understood that to leave the town meant a great deal of inconvenience but there was no other way of checking the epidemic. The Collector further added that excitement over the matter had completely subsided and things had resumed their normal aspect.

BOGUS SECURITY DEPOSITS.

SWINDLER SENTENCED AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 20.

The City Magistrate has passed the following sentences on Krishna Deva Naik, in two out of the eight cases of cheating by advertising bogus business concerns and receiving security deposits from applicants for employment.

As representing Messrs. King and Co., and receiving Rs. 80 from Jeta Bnai of Baroda, he is awarded two years and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or six months more, Rs. 80 of the fine to be paid to Jeta Bhai.

As representing the Principal of the Rational Therapeutic Corporation, and cheating J. Padhe of Poona of Rs. 25, he gets one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or six months more, Rs. 25, going to Padhe.

Six other cases more or less similar in character and covering insurance concerns are pending in the same court.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

PREPARATIONS AT SECUNDERABAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 20.

Preparations for the Viceroy's reception are proceeding apace. His Highness's Ministers have an anxious time not without pleasing enthusiasm. The programme of the Viceregal visit has now been elaborated. It includes some brilliant functions, supporting the traditional hospitality of the premier Indian state. The Resident Minister and Nawab Faridun Jang proceed to Roza to receive Their Excellencies. Some of the more important items of the programme comprise the drive to Kalaknuma Palace, Mizaj Pursi Ceremony, His Highness the Nizam's visit to Lord Hardinge at Falaknuma, return visit by His Excellency to meet His Highness at Chau Mahalla Palace, banquet at Chau Mahalla, review and breakfast at the Secunderabad Club.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S HOME-COMING

HIS HIGHNESS OUTLINES HIS POLICY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Oct 20.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar arrived at Indore by special train at 2-45 p.m. His Highness was received on the platform by his Chief Minister Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Resident at Indore and the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General. On His Highness alighting from the train, a salute of 21 guns was fired and the guard of honour presented arms, the band playing the State Anthem. His Highness was accorded a public reception by his people and officials. A public address was presented in a handsome casket to His Highness in a tastefully decorated pandal.

His Highness, in replying to the address, expressed his pleasure that his State was managed so very well in his absence by his Chief Minister and he assured his subjects that he would try his best to advance education and the interests of commerce. The keynote he announced of his policy would be the development of character by means of education sanitation and commercial progress.

After the presentation of the address His Highness and his Chief Minister followed by the principal officials and Sardars of the State drove in procession though the city to the Lal Bag palace.

SLUMP IN MILL SHARES.

SENSATION IN SHARE BAZAAR.

BIG SPECULATORS SAID TO BE IN DIFFICULTIES.

Ever since the recent bank failures the Bombay Share market has been in a more or less unsettled condition which has resulted in a daily increase in the slump of prices. Yesterday, one or two big falls in the prices of the shares of certain mills, created a temporary sensation amongst that varied and congested crowd of brokers and clients who jostle one another in the compound of and approaches to the Share-brokers Hall, which space is the share bazar of Bombay. The largest drop was in Petit Mill Shares which fell no less than Rs. 450. Quoted on Saturday at Rs. 3,000 they dropped yesterday to Rs. 2,550. Another heavy fall was marked in Standard Mill Shares which, quoted on Saturday at Rs. 1,300 stand now at Rs. 1,175. This does not complete the slump in mill shares for there was a fall of 60 points in Fazulbhoy Mills and 40 in David Mills.

REASON ADDUCED.

The reason given to a "Chronicle" representative by sharebrokers for the slump is the rumour that a certain large operator who has been dealing in these shares is in a financially weak position and may be unable to take possesion of the shares he has purchased. This rumour, is not confined to one person and it is suggested in the share bazar that when the time of necessary settlement arrives at the Diwali festival, next month there will be more than one failure.

SPECIE BANK SHARES.

A rumour to the effect that there was a big drop in Indian Specie Bank shares appears to have been widely disseminated yesterday. The reason alleged was that the Indian Specie Bank was said to have possession of all the shares in which the Credit Bank is said to have dealt and that the Specie Bank was advancing money to the Credit Bank on those shares, which had fallen very largely in value. As a matter of fact the Specie Bank shares fell five rupees to forty-five, and then later rose to forty-nine, so that the fall in this case can hardly be called great. On Saturday the Specie Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 54-12.

The local banks have stopped making advances to the larger speculators and many have been told to settle. Apart from the small sensation in milling shares yesterday the tone in the market was steady and quiet. A number of the brokers expect no further fall in mill shares, as the milling industry they say is not in a particularly depressed condition.

A CLIQUE OF BEARS.

A financial correspondent writes:—The share market was very unsteady all day yesterday and hardly any business was done owing to the attitude taken up by a small band of Bear-brokers. There was a rumour that another broker would fail shortly and fears are entertained that the Divali settlement will not pass off smoothly. Yesterday it seemed that the brokers did not trust one another and the Bears put impediments in the way of others in doing any business.

TENSION IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 20.

The state of tension in Karachi bazar continues, but the "Dewali" is expected to bring relief.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct, 20.

The following officers are permitted to retire:—

Brevet Colonel G. A. Williams I.A. from 10th September 1913, Brevet Colonel A. P. D. Harris I.A. from 22nd October 1913, Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Jackson 88th Infantry from 28th October 1913, Major Mcbarhet 25th Cavalry from 11th October 1913, Major Solbe 53rd Sikhs from 17th November 1913, Major E. S. Peck I.M.S., from 8th December 1913.

Lieutenant Carr 8th Gurkhas is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant Maxwell, Royal Garrison Artillery, from Home Establishment is posted to No. 77 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery Bombay.

Major Cumberledge, R.E., is posted to the Mhow Division.

Captain Broke Smith R.E. is transferred from the Poona to the Peshawar division.

Lieutenant Colonel Pilcher R.E., is transferred from the Quetta to the Lucknow division.

Captain D. G. Carey 31st Punjabis, is appointed Adjutant of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

Captain W. P. Bennett, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Supernumerary Captain, British Mountain Artillery, Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant Westmacott 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment has been selected for appointment to the Military Farms Department.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONEY FOR WAR.

IDLE AND DEPRESSED MARKETS.

THE CANDIAN LOAN FAILURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The eye of the office boy nowadays is more cosmopolitan than was that of the office boy's master, a quarter of a century ago. The rapidity with which news spreads, the interdependance of the European markets, the intimate relations and complications between London and the Western world, from Canada down to South America; the widespread interest in the Far East; and above all, the fact that nearly everybody has some sort of interest in joint stock enterprise, has developed a breadth of outlook hardly dreamed of in former days. Knowledge makes for caution, especially in these times; so that there is little need for members of the Stock Exchanges to spend their idle hours inventing explanations for the absolute neglect with which their institution is treated by the public. The facts that I have ventured to drive home for the last six months are becoming obvious to all. The great powers are armed to the teeth, and ever increasing the burden of their warlike preparations in times of peace. That tender Christian brotherhood of nations, known as the Balkan states, gasping with mental, moral, physical and financial exhaustion, are preparing to form great armies and in some cases fleets, at the expense of the European public, and are being encouraged by the great armament companies and the Governments of the European powers. The great banking houses of the Continent are hand-in-glove with the manufacturers of arms, and daily we hear of an impending flood of new issues in Paris, the hotbed of this intrigue against brotherhood and common sense. In the meanwhile the outflow of gold from London has set in. Egypt is extracting about a million and a half from us this week, while what gold is available in the open market at the time I write this, will not find its way to the Bank of England, for your country and the continent is absorbing the bulk of it. The demand for gold abroad must continue steadily and discount rates in our market harden. There is a strange falling off in those promises of revival that formed the universal chorus of financial writers a short while back.

THE BANK RATE.

And now, as I write comes news that the Bank of England has advanced its standard rate of discount to 5 per cent., a rise of ½ per cent., and that the discount houses in consequence have raised their quotation for money "at call" to 3½ per cent. and to 3¾ per cent. for money "at notice," while the Point Stock institution's quotations for money on deposit is 3½ per cent. In view of circumstances I have referred to above the action of the Bank of England directors is not surprising, and it is worth while mentioning that the anxious crowd awaiting the decision of the "parlour" were not kept waiting long. If any further explanation were wanted to account for this increase in the standard quotation it is to be found in the figures of the weekly return of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," subsequently published. The stock of gold shewed a falling off of £3,084,097 as compared with the previous week. Withdrawals for export only amounts to £2,040,000; so that over a million has gone to internal currency. The last occasion on which the Bank Rate was raised to 5 per cent. was just about a year ago, when Montenegro delivered her ultimatum to Turkey; and since that we have had but one short period, of a week or two, of comparatively easy rates in the money market; although optimists have been persistently crying "cheaper money" for the past six months. Egypt, by the way, has taken far more for her cotton crop than was anticipated. Since the middle of August over six millions has gone out to the land of the Pharoahs; or twice as much as for the corresponding period of 1912. During the earlier part of the week New York looked threatening, the exchange having been nearly down to gold point; a fact that may have lent further influence to the decision of the Bank of England directors; if further influence was necessary.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEPRESSED.

The course of events in our Stock markets is no more encouraging than it was during some of the most dreary periods of the past seven or eight months. To begin with: a depressing effect has been caused by the failure of the majority of the few loans which enterprising promoters have been offering to the public. People shew no more inclination to subscribe than they did a few weeks back; a notable fiasco having been a Canada loan bearing 4 per cent., with which the underwriters were landed to the extent of nearly 60 per cent. Then there have been further labour troubles. Scarcely had a London difficulty been settled, than we are treated to grave news about the cotton industry. Labour troubles, so says to-day's news, have affected the whole trade. During the past two days the strained relations between Greece and Turkey have not improved matters. The effect of Balkan unrest, however, is more directly felt on the continent, when the bourses have been more active of late. The nerves of Berlin, in particular, have been seriously upset during the past two or three days. All this does not look promising for the forthcoming loans which Paris is to offer in connection with the near Eastern States. This morning we have all received a shock by the news from Allahabad, published by the "Daily Telegraph," and telling of failure of the late season's rains, and consequent danger of famine in Northern India.

RAILWAYS.

Our trade boom is on the wane, and the fact is beginning to be reflected in our Home Railway traffics, which no longer are on those bumper times that gave such encouragement to this section of the Stock Markets. This, added to the breaking out of fresh labour troubles, just after last week's difficulties had been arranged, has caused a wet blanket to fall on a market that really looked like giving a show of buoyancy at the beginning of the week. Exceptionally, the South Eastern and Chatham shewed a good traffic increase, which has given a favourable feeling to those interested in Chathams and Dover A. But there has been very little business in any Home Railway issues, and changes have been few and of little importance.

There were reasons quite apart from ordinary considerations to account for comparative weakness in Canadian Pacifics during the early days of the week. In the first place Berlin, and to a less extent Paris, sold, thanks to the tendency to be panicky generally, on the part of these bourses; and apart from this, America, and in some cases Europe, indulged in deliberate "bear" selling. The "ursine" party were no doubt encouraged by the expectation that realisations would be necessary to holders who were obliged to pay the final instalment on the New Stock. However, as it proved, the fall was not to be of long duration and prices soon picked up on Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's speech at the annual meeting on Wednesday. It was a most cheerful and encouraging oration. There will be no set back to the rate of Canada's expansion according to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and in particular he cheers up the spirits of those who may have been disappointed in recent traffic returns. These were, he said, in comparison with a period of abnormal summer prosperity last year. If capital outlay had not ceased, the chairman pointed out that they would henceforth be on a very much more limited scale, so that the company would in future reap nearly the full benefit of its earnings. Another point Sir Thomas referred to in his speech, was the improvement that was going to be adopted by the company in its system of accounts, and he mentioned that in future credit might be taken for the land sales.

There has been very little change or activity in Grand Trunk issues; though it is worth noting that the working statement for August was excellent. Yankee Rails have been a weak market during the week with little business on this side.

As regards other sections of our Stock Exchange, idleness and lack of interest have been the characteristics. There has been some good bidding for copper descriptions. Bear interests may make attempts to throw cold water, but the fact remains that statistics that have been given in this journal give the true position of the metal and under normal circumstances the outlook for the better class copper shares is good and higher prices should prevail in the near future.

THE CANADIAN LOAN.

The failure of the Canadian loan brings to mind a subject that is of great interest to English capitalists just now. I am by no means the only writer on finance over here that has been pondering the matter over a fact proved by the importance given to it in the current issue of the "Economist," I refer to the huge sums of English money that have been invested in Canadian Municipalities and the conditions under which the home investor has parted. As readers know there is no one more optimistic regarding the future of our greatest western colony than myself, and for this very reason it would be more than annoying of anything occurred to disturb the equanimity with which the capitalist regards the lock-up of his savings in Canada. Two facts must be clearly borne in mind. In the first place there being no Local Government Board in Canada, there is practically no federal control over the financial arrangements of the various borrowing cities, towns, and, I might almost add villages. Secondly, in nearly every case of borrowing, there has not been any attempt to deal candidly with the investor and tell him exactly, the financial commitments that have already been entered into by the municipality appealing for funds. It may even come as a surprise to many shrewd investors to learn that they have committed their money to some town already indebted locally on a scale of which they had not the least suspicion. More it is not necessary to say: "A nod is as good as a wink" to a blind horse, and that is an old saying that may well be borne in mind just now. If this want of voluntary candour in the absence of official control, is continued it is bound to lead to suspicion, and will handicap the local authorities there in the London Money Market, which more and more, becomes an essential friend to the great North American federation. Some idea of how very important the question is may be gathered from the fact that during the first nine months of 1911 the Canadian Municipalities borrowed £3,604,245. During the first nine months of 1912, they borrowed £4,301,360, while for the first nine months of the current year they have borrowed as much as £9,225,705. There is only one real danger that may be ahead of Canada and that is shortage of working capital. Therefore is it most necessary that the utmost confidence should be felt by the money markets of the world. The solution of the difficulty lies with the Central Government at Ottawa.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

CAWNPORE AND MOSLEM FEELING.

"RAKHI" DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

A few days ago the "Statesman" published a special cable from London summarising a letter which some one had written to "The Times" saying that, Mahomedans are no longer the nice, tame pussycats they used to be, and jumping to the inevitable conclusion that they must therefore be plotting the destruction of the British Raj. These statements are vehemently contradicted by the Lucknow "Telegraph" which says that, although there may be a few Musalmans who desire the downfall of the Raj, it knows of nobody of organised opinion of this kind. After this it is rather startling to have a mass Mahomedan meeting in Calcutta, presided over by Prince Ghulam Mahomed the Sheriff, and demanding the instant reversal of the Cawnpore policy and the release of all the prisoners as the very minimum concessions that would satisfy Mahomedan sentiment in this part of India. The meeting also protested against the forfeiture of the bonds deposited by the *Zemindar* and other Musalman newspapers. I must confess I have never been able to comprehend the attitude of the Government in this matter. If a newspaper is dangerous, suppress it, but to call upon it to furnish further and higher security suggests the "willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike" attitude, which must increase the irritation of the Musalmans, without overawing them to any extent whatever. The "Chronicle's" comments upon the Junagadh case have awakened great interest on this side. It seems as though a kind of fatality was driving the authorities to run up against Mahomedan sentiment everywhere.

THE CAWNPORE SETTLEMENT.

The Viceroy's visit to Cawnpore, with the upshot of the Machi Bazar Mosque contraversy and the Viceregal speech thereanent have been received here with mixed feelings. On the whole European feeling is hostile to the rebuilding of the demolished portion of the mosque and the liberation of the prisoners as tending to bring the law and its administrations into contempt. They doubt very much whether the effect will be to allay Mahomedan sentiment, or increase Muslim loyalty. They consider rather that the Mahomedans are likely to get more out of hand than ever, and they recall that when the Calcutta High Court, at the instigation of Lord Hardinge's Government, let off the Khulna gang on their pleading guilty to dacoity, nearly three years ago, the effect was not to put a stop to this form of crime, but to bring about a large increase of dacoities throughout Eastern Bengal. The Mahomedans are, of course, cock-a-whoop over the result, and Mr. Mazar-ul-Huque has been a little tin god during the last twenty-four hours. The Hindus are quite pleased—at all events the *Bengalee* asserts that Lord Hardinge has displayed both courage and statesmanship.

THE GRAND TRUNK CANAL.

Mr. O. C. Lees has published his report on the scheme for connecting Calcutta with the magnificent system of waterways which intersects Eastern Bengal. There is reason to hope, as the "Statesman" says, that the issue of this report indicates that the project has at last entered the region of practical politics. That it has got so far is due in the first place to the persistency with which the Chamber of Commerce has kept the subject to the front, and in the second place to the fact that it obtained the ear of Lord Carmichael for the waterways very shortly after his arrival in Benga.. While credit is due to Lord Carmichael for perceiving the importance of the subject, the wonder really is that it should have been left in abeyance so long. There may be a finer country for waterways than Eastern Bengal, but unless it is Holland I do not know where it is. Any Government worthy of the name would have set itself to developing them a century ago. Instead of this the Government has done absolutely nothing or next to nothing for Bengal waterways. Where it has exerted itself at all it has been against them. It has encouraged the railways to put down competitive lines, and has helped the railways to fight the waterways. The present Sunderbunds route to Assam has been cleared and is kept up almost entirely by private effort; and the present project for a Trunk Canal has been frowned upon for years on the ground of its expense. Well, we now know from Mr. Lees, report that the expense will amount to a little more than two crores, and that in thirteen years the work may be expected to be returning a dividend to the Government of one per cent., while the indirect revenue which it will bring in through the opening up of the country and the stimulation of trade will be simply incalculable. The Government thinks nothing of spending ten times two crores upon its fantastic scheme for a new capital, but when it comes to a really useful scheme like this it all of a sudden become very careful and economical indeed!

THE WEATHER.

I honestly thought I had finished with this subject for another eight months, but really!—We have had nearly four more inches of rain during the last four days, and are now nearly 26 inches ahead of the entire yearly average. And as I write the sky is gloomy and threatening, with a drenching Scotch mist, and we are told that another storm is coming across to us from the Gulf of Siam. The present rains absolutely take the biscuit for length, severity and in most other ways. Instead of the regulation four months, we have had nearer six.

"RAKHI" DAY.

"Rakhi Day" comes off to-morrow, and the prospects of its being celebrated with any "eclat" were apparently so poor that Mr. Bepin Pal, the stormy petrel of Bengal politics, considered it necessary to hold a meeting last Sunday to impress upon patriots the necessity of observing "Rakhi" Day as enthusiastically as if the Partition of Bengal had not been reversed. Mr. Pal, explained that "Rakhi" Day was essentially an expression of unity among Indians, without reference to any particular grievance. This is a distinctly fine thought—so fine that it seems a pity that it cannot be translated into something more substantial than the mere tying on of parti-coloured threads round each other's wrists on one day of the year. However, presumably people must walk before they can run, and it will be something if they obtain, even on this one day in the year, a glimpse of the unity which ought to unite all children of Mother Ind. It will be interesting to see if Mahomedans and Hindus foregather to any extent on "Rakhi" Day.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

APPEAL FOR RE-ORGANISATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 20.

A public meeting was held in Delhi on the evening of Sunday the 19th instant, under the presidency of Rai Kedarnath, retired District Judge. Resolutions urging the necessity of revival of the People's Bank and appealing to the leaders to sink differences and to join hands thus allaying the feelings of distrust and finding means to restore the confidence in indigenous banking, were passed unanimously. Doctor Mitra and Lala Raitram, pleader, made speeches. Deposits were promised to be renewed and new shares to be purchased.

SUITS FOR RECOVERY OF CLAIME.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

The firm of Rambhaj Govindram of Sialkot, has filed a suit against the People's Bank, for recovery of Rs. 3,035, in the court of the Special District Judge, who has on application of the plaintiffs issued a warrant of attachment-before-judgment against the property of the defendants. The hearing comes off on the 1st November.

The "Sindhi Sukkur" a journal, reports that a civil suit was filed the other day against the local branch of the People's Bank by Mr. Murlidhar, a local pleader and a brother-in-law of the Manager of the Bank. A decree was passed and executed within five hours. Mr. Murlidhar receiving back his deposit money of Rs. 6,300 with costs. The "Sindhi" also learns that the manager himself has taken back from the Bank, money due to him on account of security deposit.

BANK DIRECTOR'S TROUBLE AT KAPURTHALA.

A report from Kapurthala state that the whole property of a respectable Director of the local branch of the People's Bank, has been attached by the State in connection with the persent trouble. The local manager and accountant are also reported to be in trouble.

TALEGAON LAND ACQUISITION DISPUTE.

ENHANCED COMPENSATION ALLOWED BY POONA COURT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

Decision was recently given by Mr. Fawcett, District Judge of Poona in the case in which Sardar Dabhada, the Chief of Talegaon, sued the Secretary of State for India for Rs. 62,933 as the price of land acquired from him at Talegaon by the Government for the doubling of the railway line between Lanowli and Poona.

The Collector of Poona has fixed the amount of compensation at Rs. 1,695 but this was held to be too little; hence the suit was instituted. The hearing occupied some time but the District Judge of Poona granted 4,593 as also the costs in the suit.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

GOVERNMENT VETO ON LECTURESHIPS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the Senate which terminated on Saturday evening many important questions relating to the University regulations regarding the syllabus for the L. T. Degree examination, the limitation of speeches of members at the meetings of the Senate, the University lectureships and their being held by college professors were discussed. Much discussion took place regarding the Government veto on the appointments to the University lectureships. The resolutions opposing the veto of the Government was lost.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE DEWAN ON SELF-HELP AND CO-OPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, Oct. 20.

The Mysore Representative Assembly concluded yesterday with a rousing address from the Dewan, Mr. Visvesvaraya, C. I. E., who in the course of his remarks said:—"Stagnation is no rest, people must have Self-Help and Co-operation as their watchwords; they must spread education and enlightenment among the masses thus increasing their earning capacity which is an index of prosperity. The Maharaja is ever watching our interests, helping and spurring us on in our efforts, sympathising in our difficulties, and rejoicing always if anything good is done by his government or his people.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH EAST TURKISTAN.

FALLING OFF IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

EFFECT OF CHINESE UNREST ON TRADERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

In the course of his report on the Indo-Yarkand trade for the past year ending 31st March 1913, Sir George Macartney, Consul-General at Kashgur, points out that the trade so far as its volume is concerned appears to have been an average one and shows a falling off in the figures of imports and exports as against the previous year, but this fall does not necessarily argue a dimunition of trade. Though the imports and exports except treasure were well maintained, yet it does not appear that the trade itself promised to be a prosperous one for those engaged in it, and in spite of what has been and is being done for the benefit of traders, there is widespread complaint that the profits have been small.

So far as the exports of Turkistan goods for India are concerned, the traders have been fairly well satisfied with their venture, but the year has been a bad one for the sale of imports. The causes which have affected adversely the local markets are partly economic and partly political, chief among the former is the ever-increasing price of foodstuffs throughout the whole of south Turkistan, brought about apparently by the depreciation of the Chinese currency the increase of the population living in the towns, large purchases of grain by the Kirghiz for consumption on the Pamirs, the increased cultivation of cotton (for export to Russia) in the viceroyship of Kashgar and Yarkand to the detriment of the cultivation of cereals, and the yearly exodus of Kashgarian labourers to Russian Turkistan to find work there. Fifty to sixty thousand of these people go to Ferghana each year just at the time when their labour is required for cultivation at home, but they all return in the autumn and naturally help to raise the demand for foodstuffs.

The revolutionary unrest during the summer and winter of 1912, has also reached unfavourably on the market. It is true that apart from the few murders of Chinese officials in the several towns of Chinese Turkistan there has been no commotion so extensive as would necessarily have affected the ordinary population. Nevertheless, a feeling of doubt as to the future, increased by the arrival of the Russian Detachment in Kashgar, took hold of the popular mind and manifested itself in the partial dislocation of trade. Though the condition of Eastern Turkistan was never so bad as to interfere with the safe transit of merchandise, yet the uncertainty of the situation was such as to have prevented people from travelling.

Had the times been normal, the native traders would have come from a distance to Yarkand and Khotan and they would have bought Indian goods to take back with them.

During 1912-13 such traders mostly stayed at Home and Indian goods in consequence remained congested in Yarkand and Khotan, instead of being distributed over a wide area. Further owing to the unrest, the peasant classes showed a disposition to hoard their produces instead of bringing them freely to the market. The circulation of money was consequently restricted. Sir George, in discussing the general trade conditions of Chinese Turkistan, states that as time goes on they would be more and more influenced by those of Russian Turkistan.

CAWNPORE CLEMENCY.

RAJKOT MUSSALMANS' APPRECIATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 20.

At a public meeting held on Saturday last it was resolved to send the following wire to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Musalmans of the Civil Station and the city of Rajkot, Kathiawar, in a crowded meeting held last Saturday night, resolved to respectfully convey to Your Excellency their sincere gratefulness for the happy and ingenious settlement of the Dalan question of the Cawnpore Masjid and also their heartfelt gratitude for the clemency shown in a truly oriental spirit to those accused an connection with the riot. They beg to fully assure Your Excellency that this clemency will never be mistaken for weakness but will be appreciated as an act of high and bold statesmanship as they are well aware that Government is strong enough to punish any defiance of law and order. This action of Your Excellency has further strengthened the unimpeachable loyalty of the Musalmans of India to His Majesty the King-Emperor under whose rule the Musalmans enjoy unprecedented peace prosperity and liberty.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE'S GRATITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

An extraordinary meeting of the executing committee of the Punjab Muslim League has passed a resolution offering grateful thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for his wise and humane settlement of the Cawnpore Mosque Case and assuring him that far from weakening British prestige, this generous step will enhance the trust reposed by Indians in the justice of British rule.

VAIKOM MURDER.

PROSECUTION WITNESS GIVEN UP.

PRIVILEGE OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 20.

Swyny, the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case having been taken ill on Saturday night, was removed from the police station lock-up to the District Hospital yesterday, evening. Excise Inspector Kelly of Alleppy, who was cited as a witness for the prosecution in a supplementary list, had appeared in court in obedience to the summons served but was given up by the prosecution and had to return without being examined. The case will be resumed again to-day, and it is expected some other witnesses cited in the supplementary list will be examined. Mrs. Stephens the 2nd accused continues in hospital.

The vakil for Swyny, the first accused represented that his client is a European British subject and claimed for such privilege being recognised and the case to be transferred to a Special Magistrate for trial and commitment to the Madras High Court Sessions.

The Magistrate inquired why the petition claiming the privilege of a European British subject was written in the Malayalam language, and Mr. Subramonya Iyer replied that it was to conform to the language of the Court.

PROSECUTION OPPOSE APPLICATION.

The Sirkar vakil, Thomas Varghis, who represented the Travancore Government opposed the petition and on support of his opposition read Section 340, which runs as follows:—"If an European British subject, does not claim to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he is brought he shall be held to have relinquished his right to be dealt with as a Enropean British subject, and shall not assent it in any subsequent stage of the same case."

Mr. Stephenage examined on oath by Mr. Subramonya Iyer, spoke to his having known Swyny's maternal grandfather, the late Sergeant-Major Schofield who was born in Tipperary County, Ireland.

Cross-examined by the Sirkar vakil, Mr. Stevenage said it was from Schofield himself that he knew he was born in Ireland. The Witness did not remember Swyny's mother's mother.

PROOF OF LEGITIMATE DESCENT.

Mr. Stevenage's evidence being concluded the Sirkar vakil submitted that the claim sought to be established by Swyny, required proof of a legitimate descent which required proof of a legal marriage between Swyny's grandmother and Sergeant-Major Schofield.

Mr. Subramonya Iyer replied that the presumption in law is that all children are born legitimate until the contrary is proved.

The Sirkar vakil replied that unless a legal marriage is proved no legitimacy of children could be presumed.

The Magistrate said that proof of a legal marriage and legitimate descent, may be obtained by examining Swyny's father, a retired Assistant Superintendent of Police who however happens to be away at Trivandrum just now.

Dr. Dias who was next examined on oath deposed to his having heard that late Sergt.-Major Schofield, the maternal grand-father of the first accused was born in Ireland. The witness had heard it from very many persons but had no personal knowledge of the fact.

At this stage the Magistrate remarked that the police should have in the first instance charged the case before a Special Magistrate who had authority to deal with the first accused, especially since the District Superintendent of Police, whose evidence is sought for by the accused in support of the privilege claimed, should be presumed to have had knowledge of the existence of such a privilege.

The Sirkar vakil submitted that the police had no right to act on their knowledge, but it was for His Honour to decide the question on proof of the privilege being tendered.

THE CASE OF THE SECOND ACCUSED.

To a question by the Court that granting that the privilege set up is proved and established and the case against first accused goes to a Special Magistrate, what becomes of the second accused?

The Sirkar vakil replied that the second accused has to go with the first accused. In support of this statement, the Sirkar vakil quoted Section 338, Travancore Criminal Procedure Code, and Section 214, British Indian Code.

Mr. Sankara Menoki, vakil for the second accused opposed saying that the section quoted applies to British India and not to Travancore subjects.

Mr. Menoki urged on the Court the necessity of at once proceeding with the examination of witnesses. So far as the second accused is concerned she has no privilege to set up and the Court has jurisdiction, and the Madras High Court has none in her case.

The Magistrate remarked no one would question the jurisdiction of th Madras High Court, but that the question, however, was a knotty one, without precedent in Travancere.

The vakil Subramonya Iyer, said there was a similar case at Cochin.

The Magistrate said "Cochin is no authority for Travancore."

Mr. Subramonya Iyer said that he did not quote the Cochin case as an authority.

At this stage the Magistrate asked the vakils for both sides to find and produce authorities in support of their respective contentions, and said that the case would stand adjourned for that purpose until Monday, the 27th instant.

The day's proceedings were thus brought to a close at 2 p.m.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(XVII.) *

THE CRY FOR A GOLD CURRENCY.

"THE TOCSIN OF ALARM."

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

Before we refer to some further striking facts brought out in the evidence before the Commission, we would call the attention of the reader to certain very pertinent observations in reference to the prevailing infatuation for a gold currency made by that well-known expert, Mr. Morton Frewen, in his paper, called "The Great Drain on Gold in India" in the pages of the "Nineteenth Century" for January last.

After lamenting the sad dearth to-day of those giant experts in currency who flourished during the last half of the nineteenth century, men like Jevons, Earnest Syed, Bagehot, Lord Aldenham, Sir Louis Malet, Sir Robert Giffen, Cernuschi De Lavelye, Woldworki, Walerk, Senator Jones of Nevada, Dona Horton and Warner,—all great names to conjure with,—he deems it of the utmost importance that the Currency policy of the Government of India should be thoroughly investigated. He suggests a Commission, but certainly none of the kind and composition of the present one. Speaking for ourselves we expect nothing very substantial from the Commission. At the best it is a kind of scratch company of arbitrators to settle the quarrels that have arisen between the clamant Chambers of Commerce in India and the India Office. How far the Government has been in the right in its policy towards the Presidency Banks, how far there have been grave financial errors in lending monies on securities which the Bank of England will not look at, what should be the limit of the Sale of Council Bills, what should be the amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, and what should be the amount of metallic gold to be retained in London,—these are the controversial points on which the Commission is to arbitrate and give its verdict. Then, it is to report whether a State Bank is at all essential, and, if so, how it may be formed, whether by an amalgamation of the Presidency Banks or by the institution of an independent Central Bank. Practically, the evidence already recorded is ample, and more than ample to arrive at a definite judgment on each of the controversial problems. And it is to be presumed, that the second session, now to re-open, will only flog the dead horse of these controversies once more without an iota of any fresh matter or any additional illumination of the subject from really brilliant or illuminating witnesses. So that those who have carefully gone over the three volumes published can very fairly discount beforehand what may be the ultimate report which, in all likelihood, will be a majority report and a minority report.

A STRONG INDICTMENT.

Meanwhile the problem of problems to which Mr. Morton Frewen has drawn public attention in England is hanging fire. It means that the Home Government is altogether reluctant to raise the hurricane of the blundering currency policy which, in a moment of panic, it legislated for in 1893. We echo every word of Mr. Frewen when he says:—"In error and obsession, in flat defiance of every currency law in every book, official India ever since 1893 has just gone from strength to strength. Only a Commission confronted with overwhelming and after painful evidence, can call a halt. The Government of India, the Civil Service, all the bright pages that are so fairly the products of our occupation of India and our trusteeship,—these things are our pride and delight. But the currency policy of that Government since 1893 menaces the whole Western world, with a disaster which will put back the hands on the clock of human progress." It will.

To the uninitiated the sentence just quoted would be perfectly incomprehensible. They cannot gauge its true inwardness and ominous significance. But to the microscopic minority of the initiated it has a deep meaning of its own. It may on the surface seem the language of rhetoric. But it is not so. It is the language of the seer, who, with a clear vision, looks far into the near future. He speaks of the future with the experience of the past and of the present. Prophecy is naught else.

According to Mr. Austen, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, the world's trade in 1912 was £7,000,000,000. Since 1895 it has increased at the rate of 2 per cent. On the other hand the annual increase in the world's production of gold is 2 per cent. And according to Sir E. Holden, one of the chief causes of the world-wide rise in prices is the immense inflation of credit money. A million sterling in gold at a Bank signifies a trade on credit ten times that amount at the very least. You have your note circulation and you have your cheque system on an extensive scale, at any rate in England. But why do these notes and cheques pass as currency? Because every holder of it knows as a matter of fact that he can convert it into gold at his pleasure. But a moment's consideration will inform him when we push this fact to its logical ultimatum that were even half the holders to encash their holdings simultaneously no gold could be found. As a result the whole fabric of credit must collapse with all the force and momentum of the avalanche. That is the one fact which has to be uniformly remembered. The inflation of credit money is going on apace at a tremendous rate. There is no break nor pause at this hour. But who can foretell when it may come? And who can foretell what may be the terrible aftermath all the world over when the financial earthquake occurs? Is there a doubt that a contraction of the inflated credit will be followed by disasters "incomparably greater" than those of 1893? The Government of India seems to be slumbering on the brink of a great precipice as far as its currency policy is concerned. It has taken no thought of the morrow. It has not taken to heart the lessons of the past 25 years. It is too short-sighted and looks to the immediate present. None thinks of the deluge to overwhelm it one day. As Sir Robert Giffen observed, England would have to engage itself again on a big war, say a war with some powerful State on the Continent, or even a combination of Continental States, to discover how within 12 months, if not six, credit might collapse and specie payments have to be suspended, despite your vaunted gold production any your "perfect" gold currency. Where may the Government of India be? Where, according to Mr. Lionel Abrahams and Mr. Clayton Cole, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, they might have been in 1907 in the contingency just described?

MR. WEBB'S FORMER OPINIONS.

They are still frantically talking of free use of gold. And Mr. Webb, in justification of his conversion at present, defended his conversion before the Commission. He was of opinion from recent movements of gold that the country was going to use up more and more. Can that be a fact? Can the very imperfect statistics of the Comptroller-General be taken as gospel? Where may be the circulation? The Punjab has shewn some and Bombay some. But can it be categorically deduced from the stray movements of the last three or four years that a freer use of the yellow metal may be anticipated? We have only to wait for another year like that of 1907 to be disillusioned. But meanwhile let us reproduce the views on gold which Mr. Webb held some years ago. Mark, the confidence with which our financial Athanasius informed the world of India and England! "Sovereigns or other gold coins could never take the place of rupees as money for two reasons: (1) The attractive appearance of the gold coins would certainly lead to their rapid absorption by the wealthier classes either for ornament or storing purposes." That is one reason. Let Mr. Webb with equal confidence answer that such is not the case now and that the people have changed their immemorial habits and are aping the worshippers of the Gold Calf in the West. (2) Mr. Webb said: "The poverty, which will be better realised when it is mentioned that most of the natives outside the larger towns have to pay the village moneylender a heavy commission in order to obtain 'copper' change for rupees, renders a gold coin or gold in any form entirely beyond their means." Mr. Webb will again tell us with his customary confidence whether the poor villagers are now hankering after silver and gold coins in any shape rather than "copper change", and that the village moneylenders are all flush with bags of gold instead of copper.

EVILS OF A GOLD STANDARD.

And what were the evils then portrayed by Mr. Webb? Here are his words: "The evils attendant upon a gold standard far outweigh the inconvenience offered by the Government, by the Exchange Banks, and by a portion of the Anglo-Indian community. It is certain as any proposition in Euclid that a gold standard can only be introduced into India to register the conclusion of the Home Government, arrived at the expense of the Indian tax-payer and with the effect of increasing every debt or fixed payment in India, including the debts due by ryots to moneylenders." So spake our Oracle of Karachi. Of course he is entitled to give two different reasons now to the Commission in favour of a strong gold currency and freer use of metallic gold against the two in years gone by just quoted. If that be his present conviction we cannot quarrel with his apostacy. All that we would ask him is, how long will he entertain his present views? Will they change with the dread catastrophe so ominously limned for India by Mr. Morton Frewen? This one incident shows how difficult and complex is this problem of what is now euphemistically called the "freer use of gold," and how few are the men even in the centre of the gold world who can tell us with confidence that all will be well with India and a gold currency, and that none of the evils from which she ere while suffered so heavily from 1893, evils which have not all passed away yet, would recur to India's unspeakable woe and distress? It is all very well to talk glibly of the virtues and efficacy of a gold currency for India. Viewing matters from the experience of the past history of the metals, we can only ring the tocsin of alarm and say, "pause and consider. Beware of the golden dream now so jauntily flaunted before your gaze!"

* The previous articles have appeared in our issues of Sept. 23rd, 24th, 26th, 29th, 30th, Oct. 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

The following contributions towards the above named Hospital have been received:—

Amount proviously acknowledged, Rs. 2,355,382-5-6; Mr. Pestonji Nusserwanji Masani, Rs. 300; Mr. Cawasji Dadabhoy Dubash, for current expenses (from September 1913, to August 1914 for 12 months), Rs. 250; from the Poor box placed at Seth Hormusji Wadia's Fire Temple, Rs. 143-15-0; Seth Sorabji Manekji Settna's Charities, Rs. 100; the Trustees of the Fund subscribed at the Oothamna ceremony of the late Khan Saheb Manekji Hormusji Vazifdar, Rs. 100; from the Poor box placed at the Towers of Silence, Rs. 96-9-0; Mr. Framji Cawasji Cooper, in sacred memory of the late Bai Dinbai wife of Mr. Framji C. Cooper, Rs. 51; Bai Meherbai Jamsetji Vakil, Rs. 51; "in loving and sacred memory of our dear departed ones", Rs. 51; Mr. Hormusji Nowroji Belgaumwalla, for current expenses (from September 1913 to August 1914 for 12 months at Rs. 5 per month), Rs. 60; Mr. Hormusji Rustomji Oomrigar, in pious memory of his late relative Mr. Nusserwanji K. Metha, Rs. 50; Mr. Jamsedji Rustomji of Colombo, Rs. 50, from the Poor boxes placed at the Hospital, Rs. 40-3-9; Mr. Nusserwanji Sheriarji Ginwalla, in pious memory of his late relative Mr. Nusserwanji Kaikhusroo Mehta, Rs 31; "H. A. B.", Rs. 25, a Zoroastrian lady, in pious memory of her dear departed ones, Rs. 25; Bai Ruttonbai Hormusji Bode, Rs. 25, in pious memory of her dear departed, Rs. 20; Bai Piroibai Pestonji Motabhoy Batliwalla, in pious memory of her late brother, Mr. Hirachar Rustomji Batliwalla, Rs. 15; "in pious memory of my late father Jamsetji", Rs. 11; in pious memory of the 6th anniversary of the late Mr. Jehangir Pochaji Cama, (Roj 22, Goovad, Maha 1 Farvardin Kadmi), Rs. 10; a Zoroastrian, in pious memory of Roj Ashtad Izad, Maha Amsappand Izad, Rs. 10; Bai Awabai Nadirshaw Pugdiwalla, in appreciation of the treatment given to her son Mr. Kaikhusroo Nadirshaw Pugdiwalla in the medical ward of the Hospital, Rs. 10; in pious memory of the late Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Dalal, Rs. 10; "a widow in pious memory of her dear departed ones", Rs. 10; a Zoroastrian lady, in pious memory of her dear late relative, who died on Roj 22, Maha 1, Kadmi, Rs. 5; in pious memory of the late Bai Meherbai Sorabji Dalal, Rs. 5; in pious memory of the late Dr. Hirjee Jehangir Dadyseth, Rs. 5; sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 4; total Rs. 23,56,947-1-3.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE-BREAKING IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Kanji Mulji and Manishunker Vithalji with house-breaking and theft of clothes, valued at Rs. 45, and Rs. 5 in cash, belonging to a Hindu lady named Manibai, residing in Dadyset Agiari Street.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused broke into the complainant lady's house in broad daylight, took out the property from a cupboard, and were trying to make off with it, when a neighbour on hearing the noise, ran to the spot, seized the accused and handed them over to the police.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused, who had two previous convictions against him, was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, who is a lad, was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged one Abdul Imam with the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 22, belonging to one Sukhramdas Gurmukhsing.

The evidence showed that the complainant, who had lately arrived in Bombay from Gwalior, went to Shaikh Memon Street on Sunday afternoon to make some purchases. While he was in a shop, the accused removed the purse from his person and walked away. The accused was however a little later searched on suspicion by a policeman, when the purse was found on him.

The accused was convicted and as he had previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from jail.

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to let me make a few remarks in your widely read journal about the Town Planning Committee appointed by the Bombay Government.

The committee is to consist of six persons. The Corporation, Improvement Trust and Port Trust are each to select a representative to sit on the committee, while Government on their own behalf have nominated their Consulting Architect; the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites; and the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, who is to preside over the committee.

We are told that its object is to review the progress of Town Planning in Bombay during the last 4 years and report as to (1) the extent of this progress; (2) modifications made up to now in the Town Planning scheme of 1909; (3) its further modifications considered advisably, if they have been made necessary by the last 4 years' operations; (4) the steps that may be taken for systematic further development of the scheme.

Now, there are two points about this committee that strike one at once. The first is that on a committee of six persons only one corporator is considered as quite sufficient to represent the views of the Corporation as to the development of the city and also the point of view of the huge population of Bombay whose most vital interests are connected with the scheme. One would naturally have expected to see at least three members on the committee appointed to represent these intersets.

The other point is the absence of a local practising architect from the committee. I am sure it is as essential, to engage the services of a local architect, to work on the committee as it has been to place the Government consulting architect in it. If however a selection were to be made between the Government consulting architect and a local Architect there should be no doubt as to the choice. A local architect with his large experience resulting from his intimate knowledge of local condition is bound to be a very valuable asset to the committee and his absence must be regretted.

It is to be hoped that the question of the number of persons representing the various ideas and interests on the Town Planning Committee, has not been placed beyond the pale of reconsideration and Government will be pleased to notice the fact that the committee as proposed to be composed at present is not sufficiently representative of all interests, having in view the fact that some of the changes that the committee will recommend will be most far-reaching in their effects on the people of this Town in many ways. The idea of uprooting the High Court and Secretariat and other established institutions must be looked upon with no small concern by many a property owner. The idea if realised might be compared to the transference of the capital to Delhi though the effects of the former would tell on the local conditions only. Yours, etc.,

VASANT RAGHUNATH.

Bombay, Oct. 20. B. Sc. (C. E.) Edin.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL CHIEF OFFICER.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue in the advertisement columns, the President of the Bandra Municipality invites applications for the post of Chief Officer on a salary of Rs. 275 rising to Rs. 450. In this connection I must stongly urge on the attention of the President and the members that, instead of appointing an incumbent as Chief Officer on a big salary it would be better to have a Secretary on an initial salary of Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 175. Prior to the creation of the post of Chief Officer, the Mun machinery was conducted for many years and that efficiently—by a Secretary. If my suggestion of having a Secretary, instead of Chief Officer, is approved of by the authorities, it will, on the other hand, give the Municipality a good annual saving. There are, I think, some deserving hands—clerks and inspectors—in the Municipality, and a part of the saving could be distributed as increases to some of them.—Yours, etc.

A RESIDENT.

Bandra, Oct. 20.

LATE MR. PELISSIER.

"A FELLOW OF INFINITE JEST."

HIS EARLY SUFFERINGS.

The gaiety of at least one nation suffers an appreciable eclipse by the death of Harry Gabriel Pelissier, an event which, we deeply regret to say, occurred, says the "Daily Telegraph," at the house, in Nevern-square, of his father-in-law, Mr. Edward Compton. A few days ago, it may be remembered, Mr. Pelissier was conveyed to London from Hythe, whither he had been taken in the hope that rest and fresh air might serve to restore him to health. For some time there seemed little probability of that hope being realised, the bulletins issued regarding his condition being of the gravest character. But ten days ago there were signs of a distinct rally, and it was decided to bring the patient to London. Unfortunately, the improvement proved of short duration. Mr. Pelissier passed peacefully away on 26th of September.

Pelissier was a born humorist, to whom life was revealed in a series of grotesque and fantastic curves; he had a boyish love for every kind of joke; he possessed an almost inexhaustible flow of high spirits. He was the joy and delight of his friends and companions. And although he gave an impression of utter irresponsibility, the amount of work he accomplished in his brief career was quite astonishing. While realising to a wonderful extent Hamlet's description of Yorick as "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy," beneath all lay a solid stratum of real sentiment and a sympathetic feeling for the graver aspects of existence. It was only, however, to a particularly limited circle of his friends that this side of his nature was shown; yet every now and then it would peep out in a significant line in one of his songs, or in a casually-uttered word. Now that Pelissier is gone one is beset by the thought that, after all, he never did himself or his talent full justice, that had circumstances been favourable he might have achieved something of a more lasting description than the sketches, songs, and "potted" plays which he gave so prodigally to the public. Such imaginings are more or less vain, however; the world, rightly enough, judges a man not by possible but by actual performance.

Pelissier came into a world which he was destined materially to brighten and to exhilarate in 1874. His father carried on a business in precious stones in Hatton-garden. That any son of his should dream of anything but a commercial career never occurred to him, and the youthful Harry, his school days over, was consequently provided with a stool in a City office, with the view of acquiring an insight into business affairs. A little later he was transferred to his father's office, where his marked repugnance to the pursuit of commerce was speedily made apparent. It is on record that his sole transaction as a salesman was when he sold himself a diamond ring, doubtless at a price which left the firm the smallest margin of profit. Having conclusively proved his incapacity in this department, he started in another by producing an amateur Pierrot entertainment in the paternal back drawing-room. His ambition growing—he had already developed a pretty knack for the composition of songs—he secured through the friendly intermediary of a 'bus-driver an engagement as an "early turn" at the old Marylebone Music-hall, where he made his first appearance with what later was to prove one of the most popular items in his repertoire, namely, "Mein Vaderland." But the Marylebone public was evidently not educated up to the newcomer's level, and the chief criticism upon his efforts came from the gallery in the shape of a genial inquiry as to "When are they going to burn yer?" However, a start had been made, and Pelissier found his services fairly in request for local penny readings.

THE BADDELEY TROUPE.

Meanwhile there had been established an amateur company of entertainers called the Baddeley Troupe, headed by two brothers of that name, and managed by a Mr. Sherrington Chinn. The work of the little company was mainly done on behalf of charities, with an occasional private engagement. It was in the year 1895 that Pelissier drifted into association with the company. In the following year he purchased the goodwill of the business, then and for many years afterwards to be known as the Follies. Strange as it may appear to those who only knew him in after times, Pelissier was at the time a slim, lanky youth. Among others in the company were Arthur Wimperis, Doris Lind, Mabel Englehardt, Cave Chinn, and Daisy Englehardt. From that date onwards the history of Pelissier is that of the little troupe, of which he was the leading spirit and inspirer. For a while their exertions were confined to the provinces, their first public appearance in their new corporate form being at Worthing pier on August 7, 1896. This had been arranged for them by Mr. H. Domanche, who did all their booking out of London for many years. He it was, too, who brought them to the Alhambra in July, 1900, his efforts with Mr. Charles Morton to obtain them an opening at the Palace having failed. As a point of special interest it is worth recording that at the Alhambra Mr. Pelissier received for his own and his companions' service the microscopic weekly remuneration of £30. Contrast this with the £600 a week given him by the management of the Empire twelve years subsequently and it will be understood how tremendously, within that brief interval, the value of the Follies had increased as a popular attraction.

Wise in his generation, Mr. Morton quickly recognised that he had made a mistake, and in 1901 the Follies appeared at the Palace for a term of four weeks. That period, during the course of the year, was, however, increased to twelve. At a later date, under Mr. Alfred Butt's management, Mr. Pelissier made some of his most signal successes there. The subsequent misunderstanding between the two, which culminated in a lawsuit, had, it is pleasant to know, no enduring results, and, in Mr. Butt's own words, "nobody appreciated more highly than myself Mr. Pelissier's brilliant talent, or regrets more truly his premature death. An engagement at the small Queen's Hall followed that at the Palace, Mr. Albert Chevalier, also, contributing to the evening's entertainment several of his well-known character sketches. In 1904 the company included, in addition to Pelissier himself, Lewis Sydney, Marjory Napier, Gwennie Mars, Dan Everard, and Ethel Allandale, a galaxy of talent not easily to be beaten. It may be questioned, indeed, whether the troupe throughout its varied existence ever did more brilliant work than when thus constituted. It was in this year that a Royal Command to appear at Sandringham served to give to their entertainment an unforgettable cachet. And now Pelissier's ambition was leading him into fresh channels. The music-hall had abundantly answered his purpose, but there was still the theatrical public to conquer. A short season, towards the close of 1906, in the little theatre attached to the Midland Hotel, Manchester, amply proved that he had not reckoned without his host. His next step was to secure the Royalty from Mr. Tom B. Davis; in 1907 he appeared at Terry's, and in the year following, after a provincial tour, at the Apollo, which, from that date onwards, practically became his headquarters in London.

UNTIRING ACTIVITY.

Of his work it is almost superfluous to speak to a generation so intimately acquainted with it. His facility for the writing of songs, humorous and sentimental, burlesques, extravaganzas, and what he called "potted" plays was quite marvellous. But perhaps even more remarkable was his keen insight into character and his ability to parody well-known types. His "Voice Trial" and his burlesque of a music-hall entertainment were achievements which only a man of real talent could possibly have risen to. Nor was there any detail of the programme in which his hand was not apparent. You could trace it in the grotesque stage effects, in the bizarre scenery, in what one can only describe as the melodic contortions of the score. Referring to his versatility, one who knew him well has written, "I have seen him, before breakfast, sit down at his piano, and heard him produce original melodies that have, even at such an early hour, aroused my enthusiasm; and this in spite of my appreciation of the humorous aspect of the stout man in pyjamas, indifferent to the hour of day, enjoying himself to his heart's content, while the more practical housekeeper was trying to find room for tea, toast, and a large dish of bacon and eggs on a table already covered with correspondence, stray lyrics, cigar-boxes, and photographs of would-be Follies. From the suggestion of a dainty ballad he, after a few seconds' pause, would suddenly burst forth into some wild bit of low comedy—if such a term can be applied to music."

Undoubtedly Pelissier's work suffered in the last two years of his life from his increasing ill-health. He would not have been human had he not made mistakes, such as "St. Kippers," and his pantomime on "Aladdin," produced at the Empire. But all things considered, his errors of judgment were few and far between. No man can afford to burn the candle, not merely at both ends, but in the middle, without disaster overtaking him sooner or later, and in Pelissier's case disaster came all too early. Among his intimate friends his vitality, mental and physical, had become almost a byword, yet the strain, although unseen, was there, and in the end he had to pay the price which a disregard of Nature's laws inevitably entails. In private life his energy was no less marked than in his professional, and probably no less exhausting, even when it took the pleasant form of entertaining his friends with that open-handed generosity which was one of his leading characteristics. His house in Finchley was open to all and sundry; there you were always sure of a hearty welcome. And at no time did he take upon himself the airs of the successful manager, intent on holding the members of his company at arm's length. It was a case of "Hail, fellow well met!" with all.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

There is extant a letter addressed by him to Messrs. Mills and Boon, at whose request he had undertaken to write his autobiography. The work prove irksome, however, and in the end was completed by another hand. On the eve of the issue of the volume the following typical communication, signed by Pelissier, was received by the publishers:

I learn that you propose publishing a volume in which some reference to the Follies will be made. I have not the pleasure (or otherwise) of the acquaintance of either of you. I know the author, and do not like him. As regards the printers, I am sorry that they should be so lacking in a sense of humour as to print such a work.

You will hear from my solicitors in due course; if they want to borrow money of you, do not lend it.

Pelissier never missed a chance of cracking a joke.

About two years ago he married Miss Fay Compton, the daughter of Mr. Edward Compton, the well-known comedian, and at the time a member of his company. To her in her sad bereavement the sympathy of everyone will be extended. Before his death Mr. Pelissier, it may be mentioned, made arrangements assuring the future of the Follies, in whose continued welfare he took up to the very last moment the deepest interest. That they should survive the death of their "onlie begetter" was, with him, a point of honour.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A Lecture on Malaria in Guzerati under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be delivered by Dr. K. B. Shroff, L.M. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M. Malaria Officer, Bombay Municipality, on Friday the 24th Instant at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Mandvie Anglo Vernacular School Building near the Musjid Bunder Bridge. All are cordially invited.

"HUMAN MISFITS."

DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON AND THE "DEFECTIVES."

REMOVAL BY CLASSIFICATION.

A distinguished American physician and sociologist, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, fortified with a mass of carefully collected data, is about to address some interesting observations to English eugenists and others interested in "race regeneration," says the "Westminster Gazette."

Dr. Hutchinson's subject, needless to say, is the great problem of the mental "defectives"—"those who don't come up to the standard," he termed them, during a conversation with one of our representatives. And he is concerned with negative, rather than positive, eugenics.

"While it is exceedingly difficult," he said, "to pick out any strains, classes, or stocks, which we can declare to be superior to others, it is possible to pick out a certain number of whom we can say, 'they were born of defectives, and will beat defectives.'"

Dr. Hutchinson quoted the results of some investigation in large American cities. In a State institution for the feeble-minded, in New Jersey, more than one-third of the 600 inmates were found to be related to one another, the most distant relationship being that of second cousin. Of the total number of the dependent and delinquent classes in (and born in) the State of Indiana, a similar investigation showed that about 40 per cent. came from less than 130 families. "That sort of thing is making us look at the problem rather closely," he said. "On the other hand, we find that when a group, say, of 5,000 school-children, or the population of a certain town, is examined, the total number of defectives has never yet gone beyond 3 per cent. So that we really have a problem which should be quite manageable—if we make up our minds that it is worthwhile tackling.

"We have in our schools in America a very actively conducted process of picking out the abnormal and feeble-minded children. Ninety-eight or nine-nine per cent. of our children are educated in what over here would be the Council schools, so that practically the whole population is brought within the scope of this investigation. The defectives go to special classes. In New York City we now have about 3,600 of these children, and there are nearly 600 cities throughout the United States which have instituted this sifting out from each generation and the establishment of special classes.

"Now, it is a point well worth noting that this removal of defectives by special classification has a marked improvement upon the remainder of the school. The children work *together* in a sense they never did before; they almost 'run themselves.' *It is my belief that this is exactly what would happen to the whole community, if the defectives were segregated.* All the engines of correction are now directed at two or three per cent., at the outside five per cent., of the community. Ninety per cent. of the community would go along very quietly and comfortably without prisons or penal laws."

DOCTORS AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—*Apropos* of the scathing remarks of the "Catholic Press" and the "Auckland Herald" in regard to the "disgraceful conduct" of rapacious Australian doctors in seeking to amass large fees out of the small-pox scare recently engineered in Sydney to which reference is made in your valued paper of even date, permit me to commend, to the earnest consideration of your thoughtful readers the conscientious views expressed by a public vaccinator anent the pecuniary interest of medical men in vaccination:—

A friend of mine in the spring of the year 1890 happened to be spending a few days in a pleasant town on the west coast. Walking out one morning he met a doctor from his native place. Some incident led them on to the question of vaccination and, to what is termed in ordinary parlance the disagreeable side of it—the pecuniary side. The doctor, himself a vaccinator when pressed on the point observed." It is absurd saying that medical men have no money interest in vaccination. Let both parties discuss the subject honestly. Lately I was requested by letter to revaccinate the girls in a ladies' seminary where a limited number only are under tution. I was occupied less than an hour. Every one was prepared for the operation at the time I called. I took home with me ten guineas—20 at 10s. 6d. fee for each pupil. Can I conscientiously say that I have no pecuniary interest in vaccination? The thing is absurd. I hate cant. There are public vaccinators who earn £100 per annum by vaccination under the Local Boards of Guardians, in addition to that they may obtain a bonus of £100 to £300 a year for supplying charged vaccination points to the authorities and they may further gain £50 or £100 a year by private vaccinations? Have these men no pecuniary interest to subserve? If the vaccination question is to be threshed out, by all means let it be done on fair principles. I must admit that medical men have a strong pecuniary interest in vaccination and that this interest is a factor in determining the retention or surrender of the observance." My friend remarked, "May not this interest account for the strong feeling displayed by the profession and may it not shut their eyes to mischief resulting from the operation?" The doctor replied "do not ask me to prove too much of your case. We will now talk on some other subject, say the prospect of the potato blight in Ireland." ("Which? Sanitation and Sanatory Remedies, or, Vaccination and the Drug Treatment by J. Pickering, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., F.S.A., P. 44.") Yours, etc.

J. S. MIRZAN.

"Cherag" Office, Fort,
Bombay, 20th Oct.

ABYSSINIA ARMING.

WHERE DOES THE MAD MULLAH GET HIS ARMS.

HOW INFORMATION LEAKS OUT.

The following interesting and remarkable story appears in "Truth":—

A curious story which is not without a moral for the Intelligence Department of the War Office has recently reached me. The narrator is an armourer, who, after twelve years' service, left the Army and settled down in civil life in Birmingham. He had passed through two courses of training in different branches of his work while in the Army, and his discharge papers testify to his efficiency in his trade. At the end of September, 1912, he saw an advertisement in the "Birmingham Daily Mail" for an armourer. He replied to it, and as a result he was asked to call at the office of a Birmingham accountant. This gentleman explained that he had advertised on behalf of an unnamed principal, to whom the applicant's testimonials would be submitted, and in the event of their proving satisfactory an appointment would be made for a personal interview with this gentleman. After some delay the interview was arranged by telegram, and took place at a Birmingham hotel. The principal disclosed his identity as Mr. Julian Humphreys, of De Keyser's Hotal, London, E.C. This interview was succeeded by others, in which Mr. Humphreys made it clear that he was engaged in obtaining the necessary machinery and staff for establishing an arsenal. At one of these interviews a specimen rifle was produced, and the armourer was asked whether he would be able to transform it into a serviceable weapon. He recognised it as a Russian rifle, and he gathered that some 20,000 of these would require his attention. He was consulted as to the necessary machinery, and he learned that the principal had purchased lathes, plant for browing rifles, and all sorts of material for making ammunition. At first he was not informed where the establishment was to be situated, but at last the information was supplied to him, and he was furnished with an agreement which he signed. This agreement was made on October 7, 1912, between Julian Humphreys, of Abyssinia, and the armourer for the payment to the latter of £250 a year and a house in consideration for the services set out in the first two clauses. These read as follows:—

1. The said Julian Humphreys agrees, subject as hereinafter mentioned, to employ the said——, and the said——agrees to serve the said Julian Humphreys for the period hereinafter mentioned as an armour in connection with the repairing and transforming of rifles in Abyssinia.

2. The said——shall, not later than the 28th day of October, 1912, proceed to Adis-Ababa, and on his arrival there shall forthwith and diligently employ himself in the erection of the necessary machinery, and the repairing and transforming of rifles, and all operations connected with the same, and such other mechanical work as the said Julian Humphreys may from time to time require for a period of two years from the date of his arrival in Adis-Ababa, and shall further, if required the said Julian Humphreys, so to continue to serve the said Julian Humphreys for a further period of twelve months.

After signing this agreement and receiving £10 towards the expenses of his journey the armourer began to feel some qualms as to the nature of the business. Inquiries as to how he was to reach his destination did nothing to reassure him. Adis-Ababa, he learned, is the capital of Abyssinia, and is also situated near the borders of the British territory in Somaliland, where the individual known in London newspaper offices as the Mad Mullah is the *de facto* ruler. He was informed that it would be necessary to proceed to Aden, and thence as opportunity offered to make his way by a roundabout route to his destination in order to avoid awakening the curiosity of British or Italian officials as to the objects of the journey. As an old soldier, not relishing the idea of being employed in preparing weapons which might possibly be used against old comrades, he determined to ask an explanation of his employer. He did so in the street, whereupon that gentleman left him somewhat abruptly, and has not communicated with him since.

For this conduct on the part of Mr. Humphreys I am at a loss to account. Unfortunately. I am unable to give his version of the affair, for I find on inquiry that although he was resident in October, 1912, at De Keyser's Hotal he left there for Abyssinia shortly after these proceedings. Assuming that Mr. Humphreys was engaged in equipping an arsenal for H.M. the King of Abyssinia, I take it that there was nothing illegal in his doing so. though one can readily perceive that his dusky Majesty's neighbours would not be anxious to assist him in setting up an up-to-date arsenal in his dominions. Still less would an arsenal for providing a stock of modern arms and ammunition to that thorn in the side of the administration of British Somaliland, the Mad Mullah, be viewed with equanimity by the British authorities. One would have thought, indeed, that the mere suggestion of any such enterprise being afoot would have awakened the keenest interest in military circles. But that does not appear to have been the case. The armourer conceived it his duty to inform the authorities of his experiences and his suspicions. He communicated both by letter and telegram with the War Office. with his late commanding officer. and with other officials. The result of these communications was that he received a visit from a police-officer who informed him that if he continued to worry overworked officials with nonsensical stories he would stand a good chance of being sent to an asylum. There is this much to be said for the official attitude. The armourer undoubtedly imagined that he had obtained possession of information of immense value to the country, and I judge, too, that he is a much better mechanic than letter writer. Yet useful information leaks out from unexpected sources occasionally, and it does happen to be the fact that since the date when Mr. Humphreys left for Abyssinia the Mad Mullah has shown himself to be well furnished with arms and ammunition.

DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

SPIRIT OF INTOLERANCE.

EMPTY PARADOXES.

"E. F. S." writes in the "Westminster Gazette":—

"You dramatic critics are a rotten lot," said the Club man, whilst we were waiting to drive off. "You do not seem to have any standard of criticism; or, rather, you have only one, and you praise all kind of plays in the same set terms, so that one gets no idea of the relative merit of pieces. Moreover, you are dreadfully hard on new playwrights—I do not mean you in particular; you may be an exception. I do not know, for I never read your stuff." At this point he stopped, for our turn had come. I rarely read "my stuff"; obviously, I should get no new ideas from reading it, and when I do read it the style makes me sad. However, lately I have looked at the criticisms of other professionals to see what amount of truth there is in the remarks quoted by me. There is a great deal. Far too much. As a body we—and the "we" very probably includes me—do use the same set of terms about a melodrama and tragedy, a comedy and a farce, and the result must be puzzling to the outsider. A person wholly ignorant of dogs, who heard someone speak of a very small St. Bernard and a very big Pekinese, might imagine that the two animals were of about the same size, and so, too, when a man outside the theatrical world reads praise in the same terms of the latest American melodrama and a new Galsworthy comedy, he may well imagine the two works to belong to the same class—apart from subject. I am not considering the case of the big-little theatrical world, that group of some thousands whom we do not influence because every member of it is an amateur critic and thinks himself or herself at least as competent to judge as any of the pros. The mischief caused by this employment of similar terms is vastly increased because, very properly, the critics apply different standards to different classes of drama.

The more ambitious the play the higher the standard applied to it. What we praise in the lower, we spurn in the higher and we give no warning to the pubilc about the standard that we propose to apply. Since we use similar terms, but according to different standards, the result is most misleading. If a farce or melodrama has some laughable jokes of a verbal character, we call it "witty," and we praise the dialogue because it is as clever as the dialogue within the power of he people who write that kind of work; if we are dealing with a comedy we sniff scornfully at any merely verbal jokes, and if the witticisms of idea are below the standard of our best writers of comedy—though infinitely above those which we have described as "witty" in the case of melodrama or farce—we are politely, or impolitely, scornful. Nothing short of the best is good enough for us in comedy; the mere fact that we have the good, and that is has caused much laughter, will evoke little praise from most of us—none at all from some.

It is difficult to see any simple way of avoiding the faults in question, partly because the words with which we have to express our ideas have lost their sharpness of meaning deplorably. It is a curious fact that though the national vocabulary steadily increases in volume, the tendency of most of words in use is to lose clearness of signification. Still an effort might well be made to try to distinguish in our terms of praise, and also to indicate the standard that we are employing.

Now let me turn to the second point—the treatment of new dramatists. I was much surprised at the rough handling given by several of us to Mr. Harwood, the author of "Interlopers." The play is not a great or brilliant comedy, yet it is amusing, clever, and interesting, and contains much matter of very considerable merit. It has some obvious faults, due, I think, to lack of judgment, outcome of inexperience, which it is needless to mention: my point is that these faults were criticised with needless ferocity. This at least I might say, the author has both over-and under-rated the intelligence of the audience, has been too subtle in one aspect, and yet has painted the important character of the wife with a needlessly heavy hand, for the purpose, it may be, of explaining the conduct of the husband. Still, the fact remains that he is a new writer of real promise, courage, and ambition, who, instead of merely trying to tell us a story, has written a comedy of ideas, and endeavoured to show in action certain important aspects of social life. Instead of giving him credit for all this we have jumped heavily upon him, because he has not "joined his flats," because he did not prepare us sufficiently for the temporary elopement with Iris, or for the visit of the wife to the naughty lovers at Lake Como, or explain how or why she went there at all. Moreover, we have been quite sharp upon him on account of the family discussion in the third act, which stops the action of the play, although the whole house rocked with laughter during this scene, and few of us have given more than grudging praise, if any, for the lively wit that is exhibited in it. If so much talent had been employed on a melodrama we should all have been loud in praise, and urged the author to write something more ambitious.

There is one other point which I should like to mention, and I will still deal with "Interlopers." It is the kind of criticism involved in this phrase: "The characters talk a great deal about P. C. The refusal would not be an offence, eugenics, and the position of the husband whose nose is put out of joint by his own children, but the author has nothing new to say on these topics." Please consider the last phrase: "but the author has nothing new to say on these topics." Surely the dramatists is not to be condemned "because he has nothing new to say"; it is not his function to invent novel ideas on subjects of social or domestic economy; if it were, some of the greatest would have to be deposed from their pedestals. On many topics fit for treatment by the dramatist there is nothing new to be said, and the effort to invent new things as a rule causes the playwright merely to write foolish ones and to utter empty paradoxes. One might as well blame the artist for not inventing new colours, the musician for failing to make novel noises—some of us are not grateful when a Strauss does invent novel noises, but merely call them ugly and needless. It is sufficiently difficult to cast any fresh ray of light upon old ideas, and quite enough for the dramatist to exhibit by means of action and relevant discussion the clash between the conventional and the unconventional, to bring home to the audience effectively the meaning of the ideas, and theories of life, struggling for acceptance, and those against which they are fighting. I do not imagine that Mr. Galsworthy, who deals so boldly and in an original fashion with the problems of modern life, believes that he has any new gospel to preach, that he has "anything new to say," and yet his admirable dramas have had considerable influence on public thought and opinion. The one province for new ideas open to the dramatist seems, to me at least, to be the province of new ideas in relation to the methods of writing, performing, and producing dramas. Outside this the originality of the dramatist will manifest itself in the novelty of his way of presenting to the audience ideas already current in the land, none of them specifically the child of any individual parent. In one sense Mr. Hardwood, like myself, has nothing new to say, but he has been fortunate and brave enough to present upon the stage an interesting aspect of life which has hitherto wholly, or partly at least, escaped the attention of dramatists. I need hardly add that there are exceptions to the "we," and obvious reasons for not naming them.

KAID MACLEAN'S WEDDING.

TWO PAGE BOYS AND NO BRIDESMAIDS.

Kaid Sir Harry Maclean was married at All Saints' Church Norfolk-square, on September 30, to Miss Ella Prendergast, daughter of the late General Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C., and of Lady Prendergast, of Heron Court, Richmond, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The wedding was kept as quiet and private as possible, owing to the recent death of the bride's father.

The church was beautifully decorated with a quantity of white flowers, and the service, which was choral ,was conducted by the Rev. W. Boyd and the Rev. A. Webb-Owen.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Herbert Prendergast, and wore a dress of silver brocade, veiled with chiffon, and a long tulle veil, edged with pearls, covering a spray of orange flowers in her hair, while she wore a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, and pearl and diamond earrings, her mother's gift She carried a bouquet of white heather, roses, and lilies of the valley.

In attendance upon the bride were two little pages, her nephew, Master Jeffie Prendergast, and Master Norman Charrington, her godson, who wore picturesque Court suits in white satin with deep lace collars. There were no bridesmaids.

After the ceremoney Lady Prendergast welcomed the wedding party at the Alexandra Hotel, Knightsbridge, and later Kaid Sir Harry and Lady Maclean left in a Rolls-Royce car (a present from the bridegroom to the bride) for a motoring tour in the Highlands.

KAID MACLEAN'S WEDDING.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

At All-Saint's Church, Norfolk Square, London, W, the marriage took place of Kaid Sir Harry MacLean and Miss Ella Prendergast, on Sept 30.
Photo:—The bride and bridegroom photographed at the Alexandra Hotel, after the reception.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Master Norman Charrington (godson to Kaid MacLean) who acted as page.

TOLSTOY AS HUSBAND.

PUBLICATION OF 650 LETTERS TO HIS WIFE.

Countess Sophie Tolstoy has published 650 of her husband's letters to her, with a preface stating that it is her desire to give all who cherish his memory access to what was dearest to him in life.

They, seem, says the "Times" correspondent, to establish beyond question that Tolstoy retained a tender affection for his wife to the end of his life.

The letters begin with his proposal of marriage, and cover the period of his engagement and the long years of wedded life. The husband and wife were rarely apart, but Tolstoy seems to have written however small the separations; for instance, he sends notes to his wife from his beehives, a mile from the house. All the passion of the lover and of the husband is to be found in the letters, but they touch, in addition, on every side of Tolstoy's internal life and spiritual growth.

Mr. Aylmer Maude, the distinguished author and friend of Tolstoy, was asked by representatives of the "Pall Mall Gazette" if there was any prospect of these letters being published in England. Mr. Maude did not know of any arrangement to do so at present.

"Any one who is familiar with the vast mass of Tolstoy's correspondence," he said, "knows quite well that it would be worse than useless to publish a great part of it in this country. Tolstoy's correspondence was very largely peculiarly intimate, and his letters frequently contain references and allusions which would render necessary explanations as long, and even longer, than the letters themselves. Tolstoy often showed me private letters he had written, and I translated some of them for him, so that I am wellacquainted with their general character. If his whole correspondence was published in England, the English public would weary of his very name."

"Some volumes of his correspondence have already been published, have they not?"

"Certainly, but, of course, in Russian. The great mass of his letters would be of little or no interest here. Much use may be made of letters selected from this new volume, but as to that I cannot speak with certainty, as I have not seen them yet. I am pretty sure that an English translation of the whole of the letters would be a very questionable venture, and would give the reader much that he does not want."

PAPER PULP.

A NEW INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA.

The manufacture of paper pulp has just been commenced in Australia, and is an indication of the establishmet of a new industry there, says the "Westminster Gazette". At the opening ceremony in connexion with the Yarraman Works in Queensland, the Governor of that State (Sir William McGregor) said he felt proud at being the one to open the industry, which was the first of its kind in Australia, and he was sure it would become a very important manufacture. As civilisation increased so did the demand for paper. The next move, he trusted, would be the erection of paper mills, as great pecuniary advantages in manufacture were lost by having to export the pulp to the southern mills. His Excellency concluded his remarks by stating that he was convinced that Australia possessed many growths from which paper could be manufactured successfully. He mentioned especially the prickly pear and grass, of which there was an abundance that was not useful for fodder. He considered the destruction and waste of fine timber in Queensland was disgraceful, and trusted that experiments would be made in the near future in other directions.

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THE WONDERS OF GAS.

CENTURY OF PROGRESS.

To commemorate the beginning of the second century of the gas industry and the jubilee of the Institution of Gas Engineers, a great national gas congress has been organised by a joint committee, representing the Institution of Gas Engineers, the Society of British Gas Industries, the British Commercial Gas Association, and the municipal and private gas undertakings of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of demonstrating the numerous ways in which the combined efforts of the gas industry can aid in solving efficiently and economically many urgent problems relating to national health and physique, personal hygiene, the housing and better feeding of the working classes, the purification of the air of cities, by the abatement of the smoke nuisance, the hygienic and economic aspects of good and bad illumination, the ventilation of buildings, technical and vocational education, the relations between employer and employed the conservation of the national coal supply, the domestic servant and domestic service questions and other aspects of household and industrial science, art, and finance.

It will be a "trade" exhibition, without the suggestion of competition, without the conflicting assertion of rival manufacturers to harass the bewildered visitor, and, as such, will surely be something of a novelty. All those connected with the industry, manufacturers of the gas itself, and makers of the thousand and one gas appliances, have seized upon the centenary of the industry in this country as an occasion to forget their rivalry and to show the public in the best way how gas is made and the multifarious uses to which it can be put. The appeal of the exhibition will be universal. Doctors and scientists, manufacturers and heads of business houses, professional men and educationists, and the greater public of householders will find interest there, and education too.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

Coincident with the exhibition there will be a series of important conferences between men and women distinguished in their many fields of scientific, educational, and social work. There will, for instance, be a conference on smoke-abatement, with the Duke of Argyll in the chair; another on the scientific lighting and heating of schools, with Sir George Kekewich presiding; a third on the hygiene of lighting and heating, under the presidency of Sir Rickman J. Godlee; and another presided over by Lord Rayleigh, on some aspects of scientific illumination. Employers, under the chairmanship of Earl Grey, will discuss the relations of capital and labour, and manufacturers, with Lord Weardale in the chair, will consider the lighting, heating, and ventilation of factories and business premises.

Domestic subjects will also be matter for conferences, and the economical and correct methods of cooking food, especially in the working-man's home, will be considered at a meeting to be presided over by the Marquess of Lincolnshire; while at another conference, of which Viscount Dunluce will be the chairman, the economics of the home will form the topic for conversation. At each conference papers will be read by men and women renowned in their special spheres.

The congress will be under distinguished patronage, a long list of those who have shown their interest in it being headed by the King and Queen and the Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll.

There will be no duplication of exhibits, such as mars some exhibitions, each manufacturer stifling his own pride in his own goods and showing just those things which the Executive Committee, presided over by Sir Corbet Woodall, have thought necessary to give a comprehensive idea of the uses to which gas can be put. The man in the street, with no definite object in view, except the pursuit of an interesting hour, will find the time pass quickly in watching the various machinery in motion, and seeing how articles of everyday use are made. The manufacturers will get many "tips" in the application of gas to his industry; the teacher on the effect of various lights on the eyesight of his pupils; and the doctor and nurse will learn many of the things that cause patients to be brought to them, besides acquiring knowledge that will enable them to send their clients back feeling more comfortable.

350,000 GAS FIRES IN LONDON.

The housewife will be specially interested, and whether her charge be the dwelling of the humble artisan, of the prosperous tradesman, or of the more fortunate person who possesses a "town" house, she will see labour and money can be saved and how expedition and cleanliness can be achieved. Although, as stated the other day at the British Association meeting by Mr. J. James Yates, there are 350,000 gas fires in use in London alone, householders have shown an extraordinary hesitation to make the best use of gas in their domestic arrangements. It took a long time to educate people on the advantage of the gas-cooker, but the prejudice against that has now disappeared, and the houses without one in large cities are now the exception instead of the rule. An immense amount of labour is saved, and "below stairs" becomes a much more agreeable place, where the mistress may now enter without dread of being appalled by the "mess."

There is still a lingering prejudice against gas fires, and the idea, first produced by the old-fashioned stoves, yet prevails among a large section of the public that gas fires are unhealthy. Yet of the 350,000 gas fires in London the majority perhaps are to be found in doctors' houses. Professor Leonard Hill, who will read a paper at the congress on the results of investigations he has made, recently stated that convected heat, that is from an anthracite stove, flushes and swells the nasal mucous membrane—thus giving rise to influenza and colds in the head—while radiant heat from the modern gas fire causes sweating from the skin, and does not affect the nose. It will be shown that the gas fire is healthy, and that the only question is one of convenience and money. Housework becomes play compared with what it used to be. The case for gas is that there is not a single dirty grate to clean out and lay, and never a scuttle to fill and carry upstairs. The saving of dirt in the rooms and the fresh appearance of curtains, blinds, and carpets are considerations that will appeal to every woman. Then there is the comfort of always being able to have a fire in any room at a minute's notice. The question of cost need not deter anyone contemplating the installation of gas fires. Apart from the added convenience and comfort there is the saving in the coal bill and in the laundry charges, and most important of all, there is one maid's wages less.

MODEL HOUSES ON VIEW.

If women visitors go straight to the Domestic Hall, they will find their whole afternoon agreeably stolen from them. There is a novel country cottage, with fittings and appliances for gas lighting, heating, cooking, and hot water supply, which suggest that if a servant is kept in such a place she must belong to the scheme of ornamentation. The large town residence is an elaborate place, delightful to wander through. Big as it is, it is a model of economy in space and labour. In the bath-dressing-room, for instance, there is a gas fire bath, with hot and cold water, which may be heated either from a central gas or coke furnace or by an instantaneous water heater and a fixed washstand, thus avoiding the housemaid's fetching and carrying of water for any bed-room purposes. In a model workman's tenement every possible consideration of saving space and providing the possibilities of health and decency at the least possible cost have been carried out. The medium town house has the same convenience as the larger house on a less elaborate scale.

The interest for women will not end there. They will be able to see the effect of different colours of wall-paper on the lighting of a room, the advantage of gas light in matching colours, and they will learn that they owe many of their most brilliant dyes to the by-products of tar distillation.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED MANUFACTURERS.

The president of the exhibition (as also of the Institute of Gas Engineers, and the British Commercial Gas Association, and immediate past president of the Society of British Gas Industries, all of which societies are co-operating), Sir Corbet Woodall, is known througout the world of science, and also wherever the vexed question of the relations between the modern enlightened employer and the modern educated employee is discussed. The vice-presidents and committee embrace the chairman and principal officials connected with the several gas undertakings throughout the United Kingdom, together with representatives of the leading manufacturers. The latter have shown a public spirit worthy of the best traditions of the ancient guilds in absolutely sinking their individuality as "firms" and exhibiting just those pieces of apparatus, or portions of apparatus just those particular sections, drawings, or models of any invention or appliance made by them, which best serve the co-operative purpose in view. The manufacturers have in the same loyal guild spirit contributed their share of the funds which have placed the enterprise beyond all chance of financial failure. Their accredited representatives elected by themselves, through the Society of British Gas Industries, have given no less liberally of their time and experience to contribute to the generally accepted scheme, and have shown throughout a spirit which speaks well for organised British commercial enterprise on its public service side.

The programme of events includes an international day, when representatives are expected from American, Belgian, Dutch, French, German and Italian gas engineering societies, and an Empire day, when it is hoped to welcome gas engineers and managers from the Oversea Dominions.

RACE RIOT IN AMERICA.

15 KILLED AND 6 SHOT IN MISSISSIPPI TOWN.

A serious race riot has occurred at Fayette, Mississippi. The casualties are: 2 negroes lynched, 13 people killed, and 6 others shot.

The riot was started by two negroes becoming insane and running through the streets shooting whites.

A posse captured the two and lynched them leaving the bodies hanging at the railway station. Fighting between blacks and whites followed.

According to Reuter, the thirteen people killed include the sheriff and constable. Among the six injured was the Court Clerk.

The Militia were called out, says the "Exchange", and the town is now under martial law. Reinforcements of troops have been despatched to Fayette.

TRADE UNION FOR WIVES.

BETTERMENT OF THE HOME.

A trade union for wives! Such is the latest addition to the ranks of industrial organisation says the "Daily Telegraph." More man may tremble at the prospect of being waited upon by a deputation of housewives demanding agreement to a code of working rules for the regulation of his household, including the fixing of a time-table for meals and for bolting the street door, minimum wage for domestic, and a fixed rate of remuneration for his better half. He would probably draw up a reply refusing recognition, and prepare for a pair of pickets being placed at his portals while his wife was on strike. Perhaps he would have to run the gauntlet of his male neighbours in consequence of his action resulting in a general "down duties" policy. Possibilities of such an organisation are very far reaching, but it may be taken for granted that, extensive as the sphere of operation is intended to be, the new unionism contemplates nothing of this kind at present.

There is nothing new in trade unionism for women in the ordinary acception of its meaning, but this union for wives, the Home Makers' Union is quite novel. Women workers embraced trade unionism in pre-Victorian days, as a quotation from Webb's history of the movement referring to that period will show. "The Grand Lodge of Operative Bonne Makers," he states, vies in activity with the miscellaneous Grand Lodge of the Women of Great Britain and Ireland; and the Lodge of Female Tailors asks indignantly whether the Tailors' Order is really going to prohibit women from making waistcoats."

Quite a different idea underlies the new union the inaugural branch of which is prospering at Thornton-heath, and, although in its infancy, has already brought pressure to bear upon the local authority in the matter of school clinics, and is devoting attention to the question of proper supervision of children's playgrounds.

WOMEN WHO WORK.

Hitherto there has been failure to recognise that many women give up a light occupation for marriage and hard work under great difficulties, that the largest class of women workers are the nation's wives and mothers, and that one result of their being without organisation is that they and through them their families are often exploited. Legislation of late has been intruding further and further into home life. The Englishman's home is a castle without defence against State interference of a nature often resented by the woman who knows and performs her duties and has no direct voice in the matter. In the new society they will meet and debate home questions decide what they require and endeavour to obtain it by way of deputations to powers that be or by other methods.

Although a new idea, the work will be carried on largely on the usual trade-union system, and to encourage the members there has been a deliberate abstention from invoking the aid of well known leaders of the women's movement. It is left to the rank and file to build their union on a non-political and unsectarian foundation, make their own rules, fix the amount of subscriptions and benefits and generally manage their own affairs.

When sufficiently strong a home centre will be acquired for meetings and various other purposes. Coal and other commodities will be bought in bulk on the co-operative system. On the all-important questions to wives of housing, pure milk, cost of living, home duties, education and recreation, members may gather in council and make their deliberations effective by the fact that they are organised.

What a host of women find, when embarking upon married life, how dull much of their time is. How different is the life among friends in a large shop or office to the new and sometimes irksome work of the home, a small house perhaps a flat, in which the young wife is alone from the departure of her husband in the early morning to his return in the evening. How much help could be afforded and unhappiness avoided by suitable companionship afforded by the union.

IN CASE OF STRIKERS.

Woman's work is never done, in many cases, because she has to perform it upon the most primitive plan, by reason of the limited condition of the domestic exchequer. Life's labours have been lightened by many devices beyond the means of a mechanic's wife, especially if newly married and there are hire-purchase payments to keep up. Wringers and manglers, sewing machines carpet sweepers, and the hundred and one articles, from an egg-whisk upwards, that shorten the day's toil, are comparatively easy of acquirement by combination. The union devotes attention to the provision of domestic appliances.

To whom does the union especially appeal? To the woman who has been a trade unionist when working at a trade or profession when a spinster, and to the wives of clerks, mechanics and others who are trade unionists. The idea is to complete the trade union movement by organising women who, until, now, come within the scope of no organisation. Husbands are not regarded as employers, and the union fosters the idea that women are equal fellow-workers with men—different duties but equal rights. One object is to help wage-earners to improved conditions. Wives of taxi-drivers helped their husbands most effectively in their strike. The union will organise them to greater effectiveness and unite whole-heartedly with them in the matter of obtaining higher wages, not forgetting their own claim to a proportionate share.

Shopkeepers will find the union keeping a sharp eye upon them, and any fully proved unfairness, especially unsatisfactory treatment of assistants, will result in a boycott. Value for money and fair conditions for employed will be a matter the tradesman must study where there is a branch of the Home Makers' Union. Any harsh treatment under the hire-purchase system or the unfair treatment of any member will be a subject for the union to act upon the endeavour to obtain justice for the victim.

But it is the home centre that will do so much to assist women in the way of aid in times of sickness and other anxieties. Lectures, music, minding of children debates, study of cookery dressmaking, hygiene and household economy are among the uses also of the home from home. Such a centre is sought for the first branch by Mrs. M. H. Wood, the originator of the idea.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

MONTE CARLO SOUP.
BUTTERED FISH.
VIENNA STEAKS.
FRENCH CHICKEN POT.
ASPARAGAS AND FOIE CREAMS.
PRALINE CUSTARD FRITTERS.
Fish, As. 7; Fowls, As. 12; Breast Mutton, As. 4; Beef, As. 6; Eggs, As. 7; Vegetables, As. 5; Potatoes, As. 2; Odds, and Ends, As. 4; Total Rs. 2-15.

MONTE CARLO SOUP.

Sprinkle 4 or 5 slices of bread with sugar and put them into the oven to brown. Mix the yolks of 2 eggs with large cupful of boiling milk and add to it the same quantity of well minced parsley. Pour this over the toasts and let soak ten minutes before serving. This can be made without the meat stock equally well, using double the quantity of milk.

BUTTERED FISH.

Butter a flat dish and sprinkle it with finely chopped parsley and a dash of grated onion; lay the fish on this and pour over the top a little liquid butter, more parsley and grated onion. Closely cover with another dish and set in a not-too-quick oven for 15 to 20 minutes. The upper dish may be lifted to see how the fish is cooking and a little more butter added, if necessary. When cooked sprinkle with pepper salt and lime juice; serve very hot.

VIENNA STEAKS.

Chop the steak finely removing all gristle, skin and hard pieces, season with pepper salt, a grate of onion and lime peel, mix with a quarter the quantity of baked and pounded crumbs and the yolk of one or two beaten eggs. Shape this into small flat cakes, dredge with peppered and salted flour and fry in a table spoonful of fat. Set them to drain on a sieve in the mouth of the oven and serve each with a heap of onion puree on top and some nice gravy.

FRENCH CHICKEN POT.

Truss a fowl for boiling and place it breast downwards in a casserole with the giblets on top, a carrot, a onion, salt, whole peppers and a large cupful or more of water. Cover this closely and set it in a slow oven for an hour or two, opening it once to see if the meat is teuder. Cut the fowl into joints, strain and flavour the gravy, and return all to the casserole in which it should be served.

ASPARAGAS AND FOIE CREAMS.

Make a little savoury aspic, adding to it a little preserved milk or cream. Place little pieces of pate-de-foie-gras or ordinary chicken liver from the previous dish in little china moulds with tips of asparagas, the lower stalks of which may be used in the chicken pot above and full with the asppic. Set them on ice and serve turned out and prettily garnished. It is better if the aspic be flavoured with some of the asparagas and in any case the aspic needs to be well flavoured.

PRALINE CUSTARD FRITTERS.

Melt two tablespoonfuls of sugar over a low fire till it turns brown, then mix it with a tablespoonful of finely minced almonds, stir well and them turn out on to a slab to cool. Now powder it and use it to flavour a well made custard which should be steamed and then allowed to get cool. Cut it into small thick strips, dip in frying batter and serve as ordinary fritters powdered with sugar and powdered cinamon may be handed round for those who like it.

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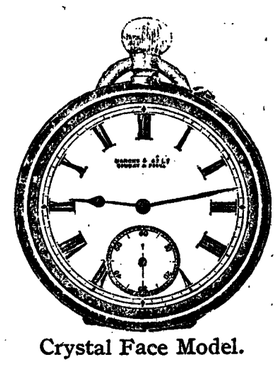

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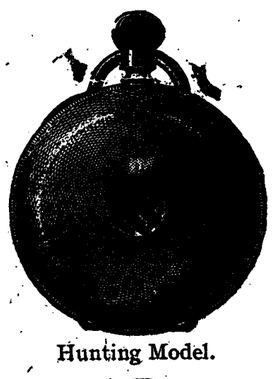

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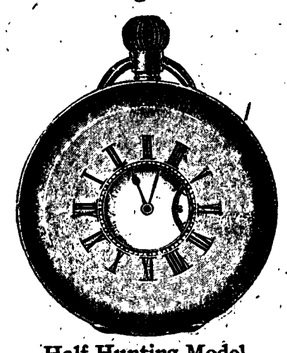

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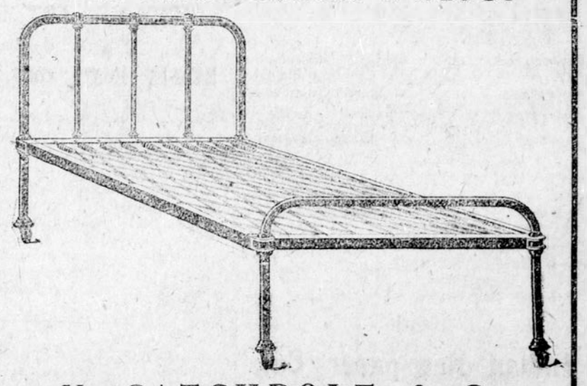

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